Eighth Series, Vol. XXXIX, No.52

Thursday, May 12, 1988
Vaisakha 22, 1910 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES
(English Version)

Tenth Session
(Eighth Lok Sabha)

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Thursday, May 12, 1988/Vaisakha 22, 1910 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at

Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*English*]

Reorientation of Medical Education (Rome) Scheme

*1062. SHRI M.V. CHANDRASEKHARA MURTHY†:
SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE **be pleased to state:**

(a) whether the Reorientation of Medical Education (ROME) Scheme launched by Union Government in 1977 has been implemented;

(b) if not, the reasons therefore;

(c) whether Union Government have since decided to transfer the scheme to the States' plan from the next Five Year Plan; and

(d) whether the views of the State Governments have been considered in this regard and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The scheme has been implemented in consultation with the State Governments and modifications have been carried out from time to time. The views of the State Governments will be considered before any final decision is taken to transfer the Scheme to the State Plans.

SHRI M.V. CHANDRASEKHARA MURTHY: Re-orientation of medical education scheme was launched by the Union Government long back in 1977. The main objective of this scheme was to expose the medical students and the medical facilities to the rural areas and to make the scheme rural-oriented. In view of this, I want to know whether the Government has strictly implemented this scheme? If so, what results have been achieved?

SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Government has strictly implemented this scheme and all the 106 medical colleges of the country have been provided with sums. Earlier Rs. 16 lakhs had been provided and in the Seventh Five Year Plan period we have made an allocation of Rs. 200 lakhs. This amount is being given to some States.

SHRI K.V. CHANDRASEKHARA MURTHY: Because of the mushroom growth of the medical colleges throughout the country the quality of medical education has come down. The medical education has also been commercialised. In view of this, I want to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government has any scheme to check the growth of the medical colleges and to improve the quality of the medical education.

SHRI MOTILAL VORA: The Government has got a scheme to check the mushroom growth of private medical colleges and we have not recognised them. Only some States have given recognition to these medical colleges.

SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY: Sir, he has not answered to the latter part of my question. Whether the Government has any scheme to improve the quality of the medical education.

SHRI MOTI LAL VORA: Government has got the scheme to improve the medical colleges. In this connection, the hon. Member knows it fully well... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: There is always room for improvement. It is an ongoing project.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Reorientation of Medical Education Scheme was launched in 1977 and was made rural oriented to expose its benefits specifically to rural areas. It is now 1988 and according to my information, Government did not sanction any grant to it in 1985-86 because basic formalities were not completed. The fact is that the doctors are not willing to start their medical practice in rural areas. They just want to sit in air-conditioned rooms. These people have put the whole scheme in such a situation where it appears that the Rome is burning and Nero is fiddling. Such is the case with the doctors. They do not want to go to the villages. They want to sit in air-conditioned rooms. I want to know the amount of grant released during 1985-86 for this scheme. The Government should provide adequate assistance for this scheme. The grant of Rs. 2 crores for the entire country is not adequate for the purpose. This is a good scheme meant for rural areas and I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what extent the scheme has been implemented in the last eleven years. In fact, it has been misused and has remained neglected. I would like to suggest that an Enquiry Committee should be set up to conduct the enquiry and the persons found guilty of negligence should be punished and the scheme should continue. There is no question to transfer it to the state Governments or to somebody else. What are your views in this regard?

SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the scheme was introduced in 1977 and I have stated the amount of found allocated to the Medical centres after 1977 As regards objectives, Shri Purohit very well knows that three such medical Health Centres should be attached to a medical college where the students of medical college may go and apprise themselves with the health conditions of people in rural areas and make themselves adapt to the conditions prevailing in the rural areas. The Central Government has provided funds from time to time for this purpose and has also instructed the State Governments to take action in this regard. There was a conference held in 1985 and the scheme was evaluated there and on the Basis of discussions held State Governments are being asked again to utilise fully the facilities provided for the purpose and ensure that the benefits of the scheme reach to the villages. They have also been asked to arrange the visits of medical students to the rural areas.

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT: What is the amount of grant released during 1985-86?

SHRI MOTILAL VORA: A sum of Rs. 38 lakhs 90 thousand was released during 1985-86. Rs. 20 lakhs were given to Gujarat. We have released the amount of assistance to other States also and these efforts will continue in future.

[*English*]

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Hon. Speaker, Sir, I want to know from the hon. Minister categorically because the main thrust of the ROME scheme is on medical reorientation programme and not for the development of the rural areas. That is the second feature. The first and foremost is the medical reorientation programme, which is not new. It is already envisaged in the Bhor Committee's report.

You were replying that three PHCs had been adopted for each of the 110 medical colleges and concurrence has been given by the IMC. So, I want to know from the hon. Minister, how many time he has taken a review of the medical reorientation programme. The basic thrust of the question is that the professors of the Community Medicine Department have adopted this programme and they are pin-pointing the students, the trainees and the internees for the basic education to be imparted for the communicable diseases which are existing, not for syndrome or traid or NMR or more bigger things which are developing in the world, If the Department has taken a review in 1981-82 and 1985-86 and was widely acclaimed, what are the lacunae? Was there any problem in the accommodation of the students or is it because of the non-practising allowance not paid throughout the country, or the professors are not not going to the primary health centres and so on and so forth?

SHRI MOTI LAL VORA: This Reorientation of Medical Education Scheme is quite different. Regarding how we are to improve the medical education and what is the involvement of the professors with the students and whether the students have got any problems and all that, I will read out the total scheme:

i) Involvement of medical colleges in the community health programme and in direct delivery of health care services to the rural population.

ii) Exposing the students and faculties of medical colleges to the rural environment for rural orientation.

iii) Updating the quality of health services in the rural and peripheral areas and provision of expertise and assistance and specialised services as may be needed in the areas.

iv) Phased transfer of total and comprehensive health care (preventive, promotive and curative) of community development blocks and gradually of the whole district to the medical college situated in the areas.

So, these are the objective of the Reorientation of Medical Education Scheme.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: You have done one review in 1985-86.

SHRI MOTI LAL VORA: The scheme was again reviewed in 1985 and the workshop was held here. In this workshop a number of points arose. The entire faculty of the medical colleges were not involved but more emphasis was given. A number of suggestions were given in 1985 and we have got the record.

DR. V. VENKATESH: Even after 40 years of independence, we are just following the medical education from the old British system of education. Actually, instead of reorientation medical education. I would like to put one straight question to the hon. Minister through you, Sir, as to whether in order to improve and to bring this medical education to the rural orientation, he is going to establish the medical universities in the country because there are some in other States which they are doing and if the Government of India takes this up on a war-footing, at least, there will be a change and we can have our own medical education system.

SHRI MOTI LAL VORA: The suggestion is very good but the implementation is difficult.

Separate Coaches for Non-smoking Passengers and ban on Sale of Smoking Items etc.

*1063. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have finalised plans for earmarking compartment/coaches for non-smoking passengers;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government are also considering to ban sale of cigarettes, bidis, pan and pan-massala at all the railway stations or on some selected railway stations?

[*Translation*]

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) and (b). Instructions have been issued to the Zonal Railway Administrations to earmark one second class 3-tier coach as non-smoking on 3 pairs of long distance trains as an experimental measure.

(c) There is no proposal at present to ban sale of cigarettes etc. However, a decision has been taken to stop sale of pan at railway stations gradually.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI: Instructions are stated to have been issued to the zonal Railways. May I know about the Railway zones where this plan is proposed to be taken up.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): Mr. Speaker, Sir, instructions have been issued and three trains have been identified where the plan is proposed to be taken up. These trains are 2 down Kalka Mail between Delhi and Howrah, 25up-26 down between New Delhi and Bombay Central, 15up-16 down GT Express between New Delhi and Madras. As these trains come under Computer Reservation System, change in softwares would be needed. I have talked to software consultants. I think it will take two months or so to bring out this change till then it will have to be postponed. Besides, a second class 3 tier sleeper coach in Rayalseema Express has been reserved in South Central Railway for the non-smokers. It will be started from 1st July. Similarly a coach will be kept reserved from 1st July in 507-508 Gorakhpur-Lucknow Express in north eastern Railway.

[*English*]

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI: I thank the hon. Minister for his exhaustive reply. I understand that some time ago, the Railway Administration had conducted some study as to the ratio of smokers to non-smokers in the Indian railways. Is it a fact that the study revealed that for every three passengers, only one passenger smokes. In other words, the smokers are in a minority, while the non-smokers are in a majority. It should be a case of reservation of coaches for the smokers. What is the point in reserving coaches for the non-smokers?

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: I have no such information. I will find out about this, but if what the hon. Member is saying is correct, this is another example of the appresion of the minority on the majority.

SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA: In his reply, the hon. Minister has stated that the railway authorities have issued instructions to ban the sale of pan gradually on the railway stations. Thousand of railway hawkers are dependent on the sale of pan and the livelihood of the pan growers is also dependent on them. One day in the name of cleanliness, the Minister will issue instructions to remove all the latrines and lavatories from the railway stations. Would that be all right? In this context, when the livelihood of thousands of hawkers and thousands of pan growers is dependent on this, will the Minister consider to withdraw the order pertaining to the ban of sale on pan on the railway stations.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI: Let him understand the difference between pan and latrine.

[*English*]

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: I too am surprised that the hon. Member equates the two subjects he has just mentioned. As I said, the intention of the Railway Ministry is to gradually implement this proposal. I think, it has been generally welcomed by the majority and the Railway Ministry has no intention as yet to withdraw this order.

[*Translation*]

SHRI UMAKANT MISHRA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, smoking habit is Rajasi and Tamasi while Pan Chewing is 'satavik'. Pan is offered even to Gods. Sale of pan has been banned alongwith with the sale of cigarettes. But the ban on the sale of pan is not reasonable. I would, therefore, urge upon the hon. Railway Minister that since pan is a 'satavik' thing its sale should be allowed to continue. Would the Government consider this matter?

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Railway Ministry is cautious about the health of Shri Umakant Mishra. It has, therefore, clearly been stated in the orders issued that Varanasi is an exception to this.

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Minister, Shri Umakant Mishra might have realised that Pan in itself is purely Vegetarian. It is simply a leaf. Shri Parasram Bhardwaj.

[*English*]

Computer Education in Schools

*1066. SHRI H.B. PATIL†:
SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the computer education programme in schools is still to graduate from the 'pilot phase' even after three years of its inception;

(b) the reasons for the scheme of Computer Literacy and Studies in Schools (CLASS) and the educational technology scheme to supply one lakh TV sets and five lakhs radio-cum-cassette players to primary and upper primary schools not making much headway; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) to (c). A statement is given below.

STATEMENT

A pilot project for Computer Literacy and Studies in Schools was started in the year 1984-85 in 248 schools with the following objectives:

- to provide students a broad understanding of computers and their use;
- to provide hands-on experience;
- to familiarise the students with the range of computer applications in all walks of human activities and computers' potential as a controlling and information processing tool;
- to demystify computers and to develop a degree of ease and familiarity with computers which would be conducive to developing individual creativity in identifying applications relevant to their immediate environment.

The emphasis in the programme was on manipulative skills rather than on teaching computer science. After 1984-85, the project has been extended on year to year basis pending finalisation of the New Education Policy, evaluation of the project and reconsideration of programme objectives, management system etc. Simultaneously, the project has been expanded by adding 1701 more schools in 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88.

Initially the programme being in the nature of a pilot project, the number of schools was modest. In subsequent years, owing to financial constraints the coverage of the programme has been very limited. A scheme for regular implementation of the CLASS programme is under consideration of the government.

The Centrally sponsored scheme for Education Technology started in 1987-88 envisages supply of 1,00,000 T.V. sets and 5,00,000 Radio-cum-Cassette players to elementary schools in a phased manner by 1989-90. 75% of the cost of TV sets and 100% cost of Radio-cum-Cassette players will be borne by the Central Government.

Sanction of TV sets to schools is considered in the States where educational TV programmes are being telecast regularly. It is attempted that all suitable schools in a particular block/district, which are within the range of the transmitter are given TV sets instead of scattering the distribution of TV sets among a large number of blocks/districts. For being given a TV set under the scheme the school should have at least two 'pucca' class rooms, electricity and two teachers. For supply of Radio-cum-Cassettee players availability of electricity is not necessary and since radio signals are received everywhere in the country, the selected school can be anywhere. However, the school should fulfil other conditions mentioned above.

On this basis, proposals were received from 13 States/UTs and 10,049 TV sets and 37,562 Radio-cum-Cassette players were sanctioned in 1987-88. An amount of Rs. 14.54 crores was utilised in 1987-88 against the provision of Rs. 15.80 crores for the Education Technology Scheme.

SHRI H.B. PATIL: I would like to know from the Hon. Minister, as the scheme CLASS is applied only to 1950 schools whereas the target was 13,000 schools, whether it would be possible on the part of the Government to implement the scheme within one year, as the target is to be achieved by 1990?

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO: Sir, in the first place I would like to submit that this scheme is not an ordinary scheme which can be added on in a linear fashion year after year. This was started in the year 1984 and we have to observe how the scheme actually works in the field. Introducing a computer in an environment which is totally strange to a computer is not an ordinary thing. It has to be done with great care. So, in the first year only a pilot project was taken up and then the pilot project after implementation was also subjected to a very close scrutiny.

Sir, I may also add that in the countries where computers have been introduced at the primary level, there is also a re-thinking. I can cite any number of reports from other countries where it has been found that far from increasing the capacity and the skills of the youngsters, the introduction of computer has often had the opposite effect. So, we have to be very careful in rushing into something without considering the suitability to our conditions.

So, we have very wisely taken a decision that we will confine the introduction of the computers to the higher secondary stage at the moment. Therefore, we would like to go slow because if the computer is to be made use of as a tool, a grown-up student will certainly make use of it as a tool in his own way. So, we do not have to really initiate him.

The second point is that we do not have money in order to be able to introduce computers into all the 13,000 schools within the Seventh Plan because we need about Rs. 196 crores, according to the calculation made. We do not expect to have that amount of money within the Seventh Plan. So, I am clearly of the view that we could make a clean statement to Parliament and to the people that all this is not going to be possible within this Plan. It will certainly spill over to the next Plan. But meanwhile, many other changes have to be made and are being made in the configuration. For instance, we are giving only 2 computers to a school. It is found that it is absolutely inadequate, so, we are now giving 5 computers. If we start giving 5 computers instead of 2 then the configuration goes to 2 1/2 or 3 times to the earlier one. Naturally, it will require much larger amount of money. So, we have to go into all these things carefully. We are doing that.

I would like to submit that we have to be very very critical in introducing anything for the first time in a country like ours. We are really looking into all these matters. I would like to assure the House that to the extent possible we will expand it but we will not expand it blindly. We will go on critically examining the usefulness of it and only then expand it.

[*Translation*]

Toll Tax on National Highway Bridges in Chambal Division of Madhya Pradesh

1070. SHRI KAMMODILAL JATAV: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of bridges on National Highways in Chambal Division of Madhya Pradesh;

(b) the number of such bridges in respect of which toll tax has been realised in full so far and the recovery of toll tax has been stopped; and

(c) the number of remaining bridges in respect of which realisation of tool tax still continues and the time by which it is likely to be stopped?

[*English*]

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI P. NAMGYAL): (a) Eight.

(b) None of the bridges fall in the category where fees are to be levied.

(c) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

SHRI KAMMODILAL JATAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has stated that none of the bridges in the Chambal Division fall in the category where fees are to be levied. But I would like to tell the hon. Minister that there are two bridges in the Chambal Division where toll tax is being realised. One of them is over river Chambal between Dholpur and Murena on Delhi-Bombay Highway passing through Mathura, Agra, Gwalior and Bhopal. The second bridge is also there over the river Chambal between Bhind and Etawah on a Highway to Lucknow via Kota Gwalior, Etawah and Kanpur. I, therefore, want to know from the hon. Minister the amount of toll tax realised so far and the amount still remains to be realised and the time by which remaining amount is likely to be realised.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member has asked a question about National Highways. There are 8 bridges on National Highways in Chambal Division of Madhya Pradesh. I think the hon. Member is referring to State Highways where toll-tax is realised. There is no such bridge out of these 8 bridges where toll tax is being realised.

[*English*]

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: I would like to know the criteria on the basis of which this toll is collected when bridges are constructed on the national highway. Are there any specific categories of vehicles which are exempted from this toll tax? For what purpose is this money utilised? The hon. Minister may kindly give these details.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: Any bridge costing Rs. 25 lakhs and above is included in the 'levy of toll' category. As regards the policy, government vehicles, VIP vehicles, telecommunication vehicles, fire-fighting vehicles, ambulances and hospital vehicles are exempted from the levy of toll tax. As regards the collection of levy, it is either done by the State Governments or sometimes it is also given to private people on contract. The cost of the bridge plus the expenditure on the bridge plus the interest on the capital investment of the bridge are taken into consideration in the recovery. During the period of recovery, the maintenance of the bridge is also included in the amount of the recovery.

These are the major considerations for levying toll tax. And the moment the amount is recovered, it is stopped.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: With regard to the collection of toll tax from the vehicular traffic, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it has come to the notice of the Government that there are bridges situated at more than are place in close proximity, say within a short distance of 80 KM or 100 KM. Toll tax is being realised from each bridge. In view of the hardship arising out of collection of toll at more than one point within a short distance, will the Government consider giving some relaxation?

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: As I said, it is the cost of the bridge which is to be recovered. I may inform the House that this was decided sometime in 1978. So, the cost at that time was Rs. 25 lakhs. This amount was reasonably well to be levied for a toll. Now the Government is considering a proposal that a bridge which costs more than Rs. 50 lakhs—because Rs. 25 lakhs is a very small amount for a bridge these days—for a toll. So, this is under consideration.

And what the hon. Member has pointed out regarding the metropolitan cities which come closer to the National Highway—we are preparing some plans where this facility could be given to have a smooth flow of traffic-that is also being considered. We will certainly solve this problem.

SHRI MURLI DEORA: Due to lack of resources, the Government has not been able to undertake the work of several bridges and National Highways. I understand that several private sector companies have offered their help in this regard.

I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether the Government has already considered such proposals from private sectors in this regard. If so, how many? When are they going to be implemented? And what sectors they have taken up?

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: I had been talking about this thing quite often. In the House also I had mentioned that this is a very important sector for the national economy. We have to develop our road sector. Unfortunately, the Government could not cope up with the requirements. Today, we have round about 32,000 kms. of National Highways. As per the traffic requirement we need around 55,000 kms.

We had been, every time, offering participation of the private sector, but the response has not been very-very encouraging. Whosoever came forward from the Private Sector, they said that they should be helped through the banks to complete the projects. So, if the banks are to help the private sector, then it would be better if the Government themselves take up the work through their own agencies. Last time in one of the functions of the FICCI, one firm owned by Shri Goenka offered us that they will take up the work from Delhi to Kanpur. Kanpur to Calcutta is already a National Highway. So, this stretch has been given to them. They are doing a feasibility study and a viability study. No firm offer has come. We have been always requesting the private sector to participate and collect the money or collect the return by helping this sector.

Measures to Check Population Growth Rate

*1071. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK†:
SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Family Planning Foundation has voiced its serious concern over the constant birth rate over the last 10 years in the country;

(b) if so, whether Government have considered the suggestions made by the Foundation in this regard; and

(c) the details of fresh measures proposed to be taken to check the population growth rate?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA): (a) According to the Family Planning Foundation, its Government Board expressed concern over the stalling of the birth rate inspite of a steady increase in the number of acceptors, expansion of Family Welfare services infrastructure and tremendous increase in personnel and investment.

(b) and (c). According to the information from Family Planning Foundation, the seminar organised by the foundation in collaboration with Applied Population Research Trust, is yet to submit its final report on this issue.

SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Sir, the population of India has doubled in thirtyone years. It is a cause for deep concern and we must be alert about it.

The Family Planning Foundation has expressed serous concern over the failure of the Family Planning Programme and also about the birth rate.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister, what are the main factors responsible for the failure of this Family Planning Programme and whether the Government have identified those bottlenecks? If so, what are the steps taken to overcome the problems and for making the Family Planning Programme a success?

SHRI MOTILAL VORA: The Report of the Family Planning Foundation is yet to come. But they have shown their serious concern over the constant birth rate. Now, we have take up a programme. The National Health Policy has laid down the following demographic goals to be achieved by the year 2000 A.D. Birth Rate 21 per thousand, Death Rate 9, life expectancy 164, infant mortality rate below 60 per thousand and live birth and effective couple protection rate 60 per cent. People have to be educated, and this has to be properly publicized in every paper. Yesterday, hon. Members have discussed this in the House, and I have given all the information, in great detail. But we have to educate the people—the whole country. By that, we will be able to make this family planning programme a success.

SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: May I know from the hon. Minister what are the implementing and monitoring agencies to check up the birth rate, and also the names of States and Union Territories where birth rates have increased, in comparison with the national average?

SHRI MOTI LAL VORA: The implementing agencies are those of the State Governments. Government of India is giving 100% grant for the implementation of this programme. All the State Governments have been asked to implement it properly. Primary health centres, sub-centres and community health centres are there. They are implementing all this. Besides these, valuntary organizations are also helping in this programme.

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH: This has reference to yesterday's discussion, the first in the last 2 1/2 years. May I ask the hon. Minister to give his response to the proposal which I made yesterday, of allowing a Private Member's Bill here on Government time, because a Private Member's Bill does not go through otherwise? It is like going through a lottery. But can a Private Member's Bill be given Government time, for discussion of incentives and disincentives? Will he agree to that?

SHRI MOTI LAL VORA: The hon. Member has suggested this yesterday when he was discussing at length this programme; and I have said that we will examine it.

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH: Thank you.

[*Translation*]

SHRI V TULSIRAM: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government of India is making efforts to control the population growth by the Family Planning Scheme. We should present ideals before the people as our Prime Minister having two children has done. Whether following his idea..... (*Interruptions*)

AN HON. MEMBER: What about Ramaraoji?... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI V. TULSIRAM: He belongs to the State Government while I am talking of the Central Government. I would like to suggest. to the hon. Minister that he should get all the present Ministers examined and find out as to how many of them are following Family Planning norms. Before emphasising the need one should look as an ideal because one who smokes has no moral right to ask anyone to desist from smoking. All these things, therefore, should be got examined. Will you consider the number of the children and adherence to the family planning norms by the Member as a criteria for his induction into the cabinet in the next reshuffle?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: It should be implemented at state level also.

SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, our Prime Minister has presented an ideal. So far as State Governments are concerned, I do not want to be dragged in to any controversy regarding issues to the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and West Bengal. How this National Programme can be made a success should be the concern of all of us. Our population, which is 79 crores, now may explode to the extent of 100 crores by the year 2000 and may cross the limit of 125 crores by 2005 if our birth rate is not controlled, which is 32.4 per thousands at present. By then India would turn to be a country, which has the largest population in the world. So far as the suggestion of the hon. Member regarding taking into consideration the number of the children of the Member while inducting him into the Cabinet is concerned, I may tell you that it is the concern of the Prime Minister. he is deeply concerned about it and wants to see the Family Planning Programme a success. He is of the view that if our efforts with the cooperation of all the political parties, to control the population growth do not succeed, no number of new medical colleges, be it 106 or 1000, could be sufficient. Everything will go short.

The suggestion given by the hon. Member is good. But I would also advise him to look around him to note the family size of his colleagues.

SHRI V. TULSIRAM: I will take care of myself and you look to yourself.

MR. SPEAKER: You must know that it is the darkest under the lamp.

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, when I happened to visit the house of Shri Tulsiram, his son No I offered me a cup of tea.

SHRI V. TULSIRAM: You are far from the truth.

MR. SPEAKER: I recommend your name. He should be appointed as an adviser.

SHRI V. TULSIRAM: I am proud of it some other chaps call me their father.

[English]

SHRI K.S. RAO: The hon. Minister need not feel shy in enquiring into the number of children of the various representatives, no matter whether they are Chief Ministers or Members of Parliament or the Ministers of the Government of India. No amount of discussion in this House or a great oratory on the platform will help solving this problem. Let the leaders of the representatives first implement that scheme. Then the people will automatically realise about it.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: The time has passed. Nothing can be done now.

[English]

SHRI K.S. RAO: Let him take a stand and make out a list how many people have got how many children so that they will feel guilty and insulting—if it is published—and the rest of the people will follow suit.

MR. SPEAKER: There is nothing to reply.

Eye Polymer Lens

*1073. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new eye polymer lens has been developed by Soviet Scientists as reported in the Financial Express dated 27 January 1988; if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether similar technology is proposed to be developed or imported in India; if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the annual requirement of such lenses indicating cost involved and how this demand is being met at present in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA): (a) to (c). A Statement is given below.

STATEMENT

The Government is aware of the news items published in Financial Express of 27th January, 1988.

Artificial lenses are used in the eyes as a part of treatment for cataract surgery. New silicon material has been developed in U.S.S.R., U.S.A. and in Europe and is being tested for Intra Ocular Lens implantation.

This technology has not been developed in India or imported so far.

Nearly one million cataract operations are performed in the country every year. Under the existing conditions in our country Intra-Ocular Lens implantation can be taken up for selected individuals who need very high quality vision for their specific jobs and in selected centres only. The cost of lens varies from Rs. 500/- to Rs. 3000/-. At present the I.O.L. are mostly imported either by individuals or agencies or through donations.

DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO: This new artificial polymer lens, which is the latest one, is being invented in USSR and USA. It improves vision as well we gives protection to the ratina of the eye. The incidence of cataract is more in India than USSR and USA. For the patients who undergo an operation for cataract—later on they require these lenses for implantation in their eyes—in India we require for them this type of Intra-Ocular artificial lenses. Is there any proposal to develop this technology for Intra-Ocular Artificial Lenses going on for the benefit of rural poor in our country; if not, what are the reasons?

SHRI MOTILAL VORA: These artificial lenses are used in the eyes as a part of treatment for cataract surgery. This technology has not been developed in India or imported so far. After this technology is imported we can think of making use of this technology.

DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO: In the recent past we have got several computerised Systems like computerised telephone, computerised word processing system and computerised braille. Like that, are you proposing any computerised system for improving vision among the blind people in our country?

SHRI MOTI LAL VORA: After the import of this technology, we will make the best use of it because about a million people every year go in for operation in our country. So, when this technology is imported in our country, we will definitely make full use of it.

DR. A. KALANIDHI: The Polymer lense is very costly, for implantation into the eyes today and for use in cataract operations. Will the hon. Minister of Health try to use his influence with the Ministry of Finance and get the lense totally free from excise duty so that the lense can be acquired at a cheaper cost and it can be utilised for cataract facilities in India?

SHRI MOTI LAL VORA: This lense is definitely very costly and till such time this technology is not adopted in our country, the question does not arise for the Government to minimise the prevailing rates, the rates are ranging from Rs. 500 to 3000 or so. It all depends when we get this technology in our country and if it is useful as has been experimented in our country, they have not yet come to a final decision. So, let them come to a final stage and then after that we can come to some conclusion whether it is very useful for our country, because we have to undergo a million operations every year for cataract.

DR. A. KALANIDHI: Can you not get the exemption from excise duty till such time you get the technology imported and improvising it? Why do you not get exemption from excise duty for such type of lenses?

SHRI MOTILAL VORA: I have not gone through it.

Nutritional Studies on the Status of Neglected Tribals

*1073-A. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any nutritional studies have been conducted on the status of neglected groups such as tribals and self-employed women in Andhra Pradesh and other States; and

(b) *if so, the details thereof and corrective* steps taken/proposed?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The National Institute of Nutrition, Hyderabad has carried out surveys in the tribal areas in Andhra Pradesh and some other States. The date indicated a high incidence of mal-nutrition both among children and adults. Bihar studies show that the diet of about 50% families were grossly deficient in calories. Studies in Orissa showed malnutrition in 14.4% cases in children in age group 0-14. The ICDS study in tribal areas among the preschool children has shown severe deorse of malnutrition of 8.1% (1984).

Only limited studies were carried out among the working women belonging to lower income group in Hyderabad and Secunderabad. In general, intake of working women and non working women were similar. The working self-employed women were consuming 56% of recommended levels of energy and 80% of recommended level of proteins. Their diets were highly inadequate with respect to Vitamin A, Riboflavin and Calcium.

Preventive, promotive and curative health services are being provided to the people in rural areas including tribals by establishing a net-work of Community Health Centres, Primary Health Centres, Sub-Centres, Village Health Guides, Trained Dais etc. For urban areas, the maternal and child health facilities are made available through Urban Family Welfare Centres, MCH Centres, Maternity Hospitals, Post-partum Centres etc.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI: The reply shows that the problem of Malnutrition is very serious not only in Andhra Pradesh amongst tribals but also in other States. About 50 per cent of the tribal families, adults and their children are suffering from malnutrition. Now, that being the case, I would like to know what remedial steps are being taken, because, apart from the steps already enumerated here, though they have nothing to do with malnutrition, they are all about treatment, etc. But the point is, the problem of malnutrition is directly related to the intake of diet. What are the remedial measures being thought of by the Government in this regard?

SHRI MOTI LAL VORA: The important findings of Evaluation Studies on Health and Nutritional parameters conducted by consultants of ICDS from medical faculty members of All India Institute of Medical Sciences in tribal areas is that during 1984, the prevalence of severe malnutrition among preschool children in tribal areas was recorded to be 8.1 per cent in Hyderabad and almost all the areas nearby. The State Governments, to whom we generally allot funds under this programme, have to take all possible care so that these cases do not occur in the tribal areas and also in the nearby areas also. This is the only measure we can take. We can instruct the State Governments to be careful about the malnutrition cases, whichever have come before them.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI: Sir, the hon. Minister was the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh till recently. He knows the problem of Bastar District and the tribal areas in that State. It is not within the means of the State Government take up such massive programmes. I would like to know the programmes such as the Mid-day Meal, etc. through which you supply the nutrients, to remove Vitamin A deficiency etc. which you have mentioned. Some such programme has to be taken up particularly in the tribal areas. The only programme that the Government of India had taken up so far is, supply of rice at cheap rate at one rupee eighty five paise. I would like to know, apart from that, what else is being considered by the Central Government.

SHRI MOTI LAL VORA: Sir, the hon. Member has very rightly said that I have visited the tribal areas of Bastar District and other parts of the State and I have seen many times malnutrition cases. The Mid-day meal is being provided in the tribal areas, no doubt. It all depends upon the State Government finances also. since the problem is increasing in a number of tribal areas. I think we should have a study about it. The hon. member's suggestions are very useful. We will examine it again and whatever possible from the Government of India side, we will take it for prime consideration.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Sir, ICDS programme is a successful programme to tackle this malnutrition among the tribal people. But this programme does not cover all the districts and even the areas, where the concentration of tribal people is more. It does not cover all the blocks. This programme is blockwise programme and not districtwise programme. All the blocks of the country are not covered by this programme. May I know from the Minister, whether there is any proposal to cover all the blocks of the country under this programme and particularly the areas where the concentration of tribal population is more, and also to extend supply of foodgrains in ITDB villages. ITDB villages means, it covers only forty five percent of the tribal population. Fifty five per cent of the tribal population are living outside KITDB villages area. So, I would like to know, whether there is any proposal to extend this programme to all blocks, particularly where there are concentration of tribal population; and secondly to supply of foodgrains at cheaper rates even to the tribal people, who are living outside the ITDB areas.

MR. SPEAKER: I think, he had already replied it.

SHRI MOTI LAL VORA: ICDS programme is being headed by the Child and Women Welfare Department. As regards the supply of foodgrains to the tribal areas at the subsidised rates, the Government of India had a policy earlier, and all these areas are also getting the foodgrains.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Only ITDB areas are getting it.

State Master Plans for Restoration of Ancient Temples

*1074. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI†:
DR. G.S. RAJHANS:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether some State Governments have submitted Master Plans for the restoration and reconstruction of ancient temples;

(b) if so, the names of the States which have submitted the plans to his Ministry; and

(c) the assistance extended by Union Government to implement those plans?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Tamil Nadu and Assam had sent certain proposals.

(c) State Governments are not required to submit Master Plans regarding restoration and reconstruction of ancient temples under their control. Financial assistance to the State Governments for such projects is provided through State Plan allocations to the extent possible.

So far as Centrally protected monuments included in such proposals, are concerned, Archaeological Survey of India takes up work, to the extent possible, in keeping with its phased programme of works and financial allocations available.

DR.KRUPASINDHU BHOI: I am not satisfied with the reply of the Minister because the answer has been drafted by the bureaucrats. I would like to be enlightened by the Minister on one aspect. He said that the master plans need not be submitted by the State Government. Anyhow, Tamil Nadu and Assam have given proposals for five years whereas other States have given plans for the renovation and reconstruction of ancient temples. What is the fate of renovation and reconstruction of ancient temples in other States which have submitted their proposals? In the Centrally protected monuments scheme in Seventh Plan 108 monuments are to get special attention. Out of that, how many temples have been earmarked in the Bhubneswar Archaeological zone? Will Jagannath and Konark temples receive greater attention from the Centre?

SHRI P.V.NARASIMHA RAO: The question pertains to the master plan and master plans have been submitted by two States i.e. Tamil Nadu and Assam. I have submitted what exactly is the arrangement in regard to the assistance given for the renovation and protection of the temples. There are three kinds of such institutions. One category is of those which are under the direct protection of the ASI. The second category is of those which are under the protection of the State Governments. The third category, which of course, is by far the largest, is of unprotected monuments and temples which neither the State Governments nor the ASI have considered ancient enough or deserving to be taken under protection. This is a continuous programme. In every five-year plan we go on adding to the centrally protected monuments and also to the State protected monuments. The scheme of assistance is that so far as State protected monuments are concerned, their upkeep and whatever is needed for their upkeep is provided by their five-year plans. So far as Centre is concerned, we provide it in our plan. We have more than 3000 such monuments in the country. In regard to unprotected monuments, it is just not possible either to assist the State Governments or take them ourselves. This is the position. But as we go along, if more and more such institutions are discovered where there is something archaeologically important or architecturally important although not as important as in the case of those temples which have already been taken over, there is a continuous programme like this. We go on adding plan after plan. So, there is no question of giving any isolated assistance to an isolated temple or monument simply because suddenly someone tells us that this is so, because there is no such provision in our plan nor in the plan of the State Governments. This is the position at the moment.

DR.KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Like Konark temple, Jagannath temple also comes in the category of Centrally protected monuments. People of India are agitated over the matter that there is a dead plaster on the Jagannath temple which has been constructed by King Ananga Bhau Dev in 12th century AD. Up till now 18" of plaster has been over-burdened on the temple. ASI up till now has not cared to do anything substantial. Will the hon. Minister take special steps to maintain the archaeological balance of these temples. Unless and until the ecological causes, the pathology of the disease and the pathogenesis is known it will be difficult on the part of the archaeologists to treat it chemically or in any other scientific manner. Some temples of Konark are also in danger. Something should be done in that regard also because these are our glory and attraction to tourists and pilgrims.

SHRI P.V.NARASIMHA RAO: Sir, as regards the temples that the hon. Member has specifically mentioned, I will certainly look into what has been done, what is still to be done, and inform him. But the question is so general that there is no possibility of giving a specific answer in regard to temples where there is no Master Plan. This is the point.

DR.G.S.RAJHANS: Sir, there are quite a few ancient temples in Bihar, like Baijnath Temple and Adgavinath Temple. These temples are of national importance. Will the Central Government take initiative and renovate and reconstruct these temples?

SHRI P.V.NARASIMHA RAO: Sir, I do not know whether they are in the Central list already or they need to be taken up. I take the information given by the hon. Member.

SHRI E.AYYAPU REDDY: Sir, is it a fact that there is an international institution... (*Interruptions*)

MR.SPEAKER: That is all right. Question Hour is over Ayyapu Ji.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*English*]

Goitre Control Programme

*1064. Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of people are suffering from goitre in the country and intake of iodised salt is one of the ways for combating iodine deficiency;

(b) if so, the names of the States which have issued notifications banning the sale of non-iodised salt;

(c) whether government propose to advise other States also to ban the sale of non-iodised salt; and

(d) the financial assistance provided by Union Government in this regard, State-wise during the Seventh Five Year Plan so far?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) So far the States of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir, Maharashtra, Punjab, Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Nagaland and the Union Territory of Chandigarh have issued notifications banning sale of salt other than iodised salt to cover the entire State. In addition, States like Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal and Gujarat have been issued ban notifications partially.

(c) The Government of India have advised the State Governments and Union Territory administrations to issue necessary Notifications banning the sale of salt other than iodised salt.

(d) The Scheme for control of iodine deficiency disorder by universal iodisation of salt was launched in 1986-87. The State-wise Central assistance provided during 1986-87 and 1987-88 under National Goitre Control Programme is as under:—

(Rs.in lakhs)

1.	Andhra Pradesh	—	0.23
2.	Gujarat	—	0.96
3.	Maharashtra	—	0.06
4.	Manipur	—	0.07
5.	Uttar Pradesh	—	6.90
6.	Mizoram	—	0.50
7.	Sikkim	—	0.78
8.	Delhi	—	2.00
9.	Chandigarh	—	1.40
10.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	0.60
	TOTAL		13.50

The central assistance includes expenditure on establishment of State Goitre Control Cell, undertaking publicity, health education and surveys.

In addition an amount of Rs.108.31 lakhs has been spent for subsidising the cost of Pottasium Iodate to iodised salt manufacturers and for monitoring, evaluation etc. during 1986-87 and 1987-88.

The tentative allocation of central assistance to State/ Union Territories for 1988-89 is Rs.66.00 lakhs. A provision of Rs.234.00 lakhs has been kept for providing subsidy to iodised salt manufacturers, monitoring, evaluation, quality control etc. and for undertaking health education and publicity measures during 1988-89.

Newsitem Captioned 'No Boarding for 500 Air Passengers

*1065. DR.B.L.SHAILESH:
SHRI RAM DHAN:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been invited to the newsitem captioned "No boarding for 500 air passengers" appearing in the 'Indian Express', New Delhi dated 13 April, 1988.

(b) if so, the facts in this regard and the reaction of Government thereto;

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to avoid such ugly situations in future; and

(d) whether the matter is proposed to be taken up at the level of International Air Transport Association or some other international forum?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Off-loading of passengers as a result of over-booking is a normal airline practice. Since all confirmed passengers do not always turn up on a flight seat falling vacant are filled from over booked passengers. Over-booking is done with a view to ensuring operation of flights with maximum load. Sometimes confirmed passengers on a flight report in full strength, necessitating large off-loading of the passengers.

Air-India off-loaded 107 passengers at Delhi-airport on April 10 and 12, 1988 in similar circumstances on the following flights:—

a) AI-115/10 April, 88 — 42.

b) AI-155/10 April, 88 — 22.

c) AI-135/10 April, 88 — 23.

d) AI-123/12 April, 88 — 23.

Facilities like hotel accommodation and alternative flights etc. were provided to passengers. International Air Transport Association Manual also emphasises that all airlines, to avoid less of revenue due to "No show", should do their utmost to utilise all capacity.

(d) There is no proposal to take up the matter with IATA.

Copying in Examinations

*1067. SHRI A.J.V.B.MAHESHWARA RAO: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the problem of mass copying in college examinations;

(b) whether Government have chalked out any plan to counteract this social evil; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P.V.NARASIMHA RAO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The National Policy on Education, 1986 proposes a recasting of the examination system to ensure a method of assessment that is a valid and reliable measure of student development and a powerful instrument for improving teaching and learning. These measures would involve the elimination of excessive element of chance and subjectivity; de-emphasis on memorisation; continuous and comprehensive evaluation spread over a total span of instructional time; effective use of the evaluation process by teachers, students and parents; improvement in the conduct of examinations; the introduction of concomitant changes in the instructional materials and methodologies; introduction of semester system from the secondary stage in a phased manner; and the use of grades in place of marks.

Several Universities have already adopted measures like continuous internal evaluation, grading system, question banks and Semester system. The UGC has also notified certain minimum programmes of examination reforms as regulations under the UGC Act for implementation by all Universities.

Industrial Pollution Control

*1068. DR. PHULRENU GUHA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any incentives are given to the industrial units for taking pollution control measures in their units; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) These include depreciation allowance at the rate of 50%, rebate of 70% on Cess levied under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Cess Act, 1977 and exemption of tax on capital gains for shifting of industries from urban areas.

Some States and financial institutions also provide assistance.

Augmentation of forest cover

*1069. SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the afforestation targets fixed under the Seventh Plan for augmenting forest cover, promoting Social forestry and other allied programmes connected with forestry in the State of Orissa;

(b) the target achieved so far;

(c) the financial assistance given to the State of Orissa so far; and

(d) whether any steps have been taken to find out to what extent this work can be stepped up during the next plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) to (c). The afforestation targets are being set on an yearly basis, keeping in view the availability of State and Central budgetary allocation to the States. The details of target and achievement of afforestation and Central assistance to the State of Orissa during first three years of the Seventh Plan and proposed targets for the fourth year viz. 1988-89 are given below:—

Year	*Afforestation in hectares equivalent*		*Central assistance released (Rs. in crore)*
	Target	*Achievement*	
1	*2*	*3*	*4*
1985-86	1,57,100	96,500	9.31
1986-87	1,20,000	1,16,336	13.33
1987-88	1,30,000	1,13,566	16.82
1988-89	1,62,500 (Proposed)	—	—

(d) Discussions on Eighth Plan Programmes have not been held with the State Government of Orissa.

Central Assistance to West Bengal Govt. schemes for Medical facilities

*1072. SHRI BIMAL KANTI GHOSH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government had given any financial assistance for the schemes undertaken by the West Bengal Government for the improvement of medical facilities in 1986-87 and 1987-88 upto date; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA): (a) Central Assistance has been given to the Government of West Bengal under various Centrally Sponsored Schemes from within the overall allocation approved by the Planning Commission for the Annual Plans for the Health Programmes in the Central Sector.

(b) Central Assistance Released/Allocated to the Government of West Bengal under the Centrally Sponsored Health Schemes:

(Rs. in lakhs)

	Amount Released 1986-87	*Amount Allocated 1987-88*
1	*2*	*3*
I. 1. National School Health Services	1.16	—
2. Trg. & Employment of MPWs	4.02	11.32
3. Trg. of Specialists and Para-Medical **Workers**	—	9.00

	1	2	3
4.	Laboratory Facilities of PHCs & Rural Dispensaries	0.19	0.37
5.	National Malaria Eradication Programme	175.33	217.95
6.	National Filaria Control Programme	0.66	7.91
7.	National Leprosy Eradication Programme	70.00	90.00
8.	National T.B. Control Programme	83.75	76.00
9.	National Programme for Control of Blindness	37.25	31.69
10.	Upgrading of Department of Post-Graduate Training & Research in ISM	3.50	2.60
		375.86	446.84
II.	Family Welfare Programme	3047.31	2631.47
III.	Area Projects	499.98	500.00

[*Translation*]

Government Senior Secondary Schools under Delhi Administration

*1075. SHRI R.P. SUMAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Government Senior Secondary Schools running under Delhi Administration;

(b) the number of girls, boys and co-educational schools out of these separately;

(c) the total number of Principals and Vice-Principals in all these schools; and

(d) the number of Principals/Vice-Principals out of these who are in the same school for the last five or more than five years and the reasons for their stay in the same school for such a long period?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) to (d). The total number of Senior Secondary Schools running under Directorate of Education (Delhi Administration) and N.D.M.C. for boys, girls and co-educational is as below:—

	Number of Senior Secondary Schools			
	Boys	*Girls*	*Co-educational*	*Total*
	1	*2*	*3*	*4*
Delhi Administration	201	207	28	436
N.D.M.C.	2	2	1	5

There are 421 Principals and 341 Vice-Principals in schools under the Directorate of Education and 4 Principals and 4 Vice-principals in schools under the N.D.M.C. Under the Directorate of Education 125 Principals and 30 Vice-Principals have been working in the same schools for the last five or more years. In NDMC 2 Principals are working in the same schools for more than five years.

Neither the NDMC nor the Delhi Administration has prescribed a minimum or maximum tenure for Vice-Principals and Principals after which they should be transferred.

[*English*]

Verification of Input Data at Electronic Data Process Centres

*1076. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the Electronic Data Process Centres of Railways are resorting to the practice of processing the input data entered in data entry room without getting the same verified resulting into errors and inaccuracies in the final output; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to ensure the efficiency and accuracy in the working of Electronic Data Process Centres?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Declaration of Berhampur-Raipur road as National Highway

*1077. SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Berhampur-Raipur road between Orissa and Madhya Pradesh is awaiting clearance of Union Government for declaration as National Highway;

(b) whether the road fulfils all the eligibility requirements of a road for being classified as a National Highway;

(c) whether the road passes through the tribal belt and the most undeveloped part of the Central India; and

(d) if so, whether it is proposed to be given priority in declaring it as a National Highway?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) to (d). Berhampur-Raipur road fulfils the criteria for its declaration as a National Highway and it also passes through the tribal belt and undeveloped part of central India. However, owing to meagre allocation of resources, it is not possible to declare the road as National Highway at present.

Vasectomy and Tubectomy operations

*1078. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of vasectomy and tubectomy operations performed in the country during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) whether some countries have developed single injection procedure for sterilisation without loss of libido; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA): (a) The percentage of vasectomy and tubectomy operations performed in the country during the last three years, year-wise is as follows:—

	Percentage to total Sterilisation	
	Vasectomy	*Tubectomy*
1985-86	13.0	87.0
1986-87	16.1	83.9
1987-88	*15.1	84.9

(*figures are provisional)

(b) The Ministry is not aware of single injection procedure developed by other countries.

(c) Does not arise.

Protein in Infants Foods

*1079. SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY:
SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether trials at the Haryana Agriculture University shows that infant foods formulations of Indian manufacturers contain more than double the amount of protein needed for infants; and

(b) whether the above study also shows that protein quality of egg albumin was superior to infant foods?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA): (a) and (b). In Haryana Agriculture University, in connection with the thesis for M.Sc. degree, three brands of infant milk foods were studied, according to which protein availability on these products was twice the recommended daily allowance for infants and the protein quality of egg albumin was better than that of the products studied.

Vaccine against Malaria

*1080. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV:
SHRI SRIHARI RAO:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news item appearing in the Hindustan Times dated 18 April, 1988 wherein it has been stated that a successful test of malaria vaccine has been carried out for the first time in Bogota;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which it will be made available for the patients in our country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A synthetic vaccine against the asexual blood stage of malaria parasite plasmodium falciparum was produced by a group of scientists working at two laboratories in Columbia, South America. These scientists synthesized peptides (APF 150 K and SPF 100K) which induced partial or complete protection in Aotus monkeys on experimental basis. Thus based on the protection provided to monkeys clinical trials were carried out on 13 volunteers previously. Results of immunisation of these volunteers reveal some degree of protection when challenged with P. falciparum. However, *whenever the volunteers showed the* clinical symptoms of malaria they had to be given anti malarials to prevent serious episode of malaria attack or to provide clinical relief. The authors have concluded that promising results have been obtained by vaccination. The synthetic protein used was the first synthetic vaccine for human use against the asexual blood stages of P. falciparum malaria. This research has opened up the hope for the development of a successful vaccine in due course.

Since the vaccine developed is still under the developmental stages and lot of basic work has to be done before it can be successfully used in the control of malaria as prophylaxis, it is difficult to predict the time when it could be available in the country for malaria prevention.

Demands regarding Pay Scales of teachers of I.I.Ts

*1081. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any discussions were held between Government and the representatives of IITs teachers regarding their demand for revision of pay scales; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the decisions taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The consultations are not yet ove

Capitation fee charged by Private Medical Colleges

*1082. SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of private medical colleges that have been started with the approval of State Governments during the last three years; State-wise;

(b) whether any of them are changing

capitation fee;

(c) whether such colleges have been recognised by the Medical Council of India; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA): (a) The details of private medical colleges which have been started in the various states during the last three years without the prior approval of the Medical Council of India/Central Government are given in the statement below. According to the Medical Council of India, these colleges have been established with the approval of the State Government concerned.

(b) All these medical colleges are charging capitation fee or enhanced fees, as per information provided by the Medical Council of India.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) These colleges do not provide the minimum requirements by way of staff, building, hospital equipments, laboratories, library, etc. as per Medical Council of India Regulation in this regard.

STATEMENT

Name of the State		*Name of the Medical College*	*Year of Establishment*
Andhra Pradesh	1.	Deccan College of Medical Sciences, Hyderabad.	1985
Karnataka	2.	Sri Adichunchanagiri Medical College, Javaranahalli, Vellur, Mandya District.	1985
	3.	Sri Devraj Urs Medical College, Tamka, Kolar.	1986
	4.	BL.D. Medical College, Bijapur	1986
Tamil Nadu	5.	Sri Ramchandra Medical College & Research Institute, Poruru, Madras.	1985
	6.	P.S.G. Institute of Medical Sciences, P.S. Govindaswamy Naidu and Sons' Charities, Pedlamedu, Coimbatore.	1985
	7.	Medical College, Annamalai	1985
	8.	Road Transport Medical College. Perundurai.	1987

Strike threat by Air Corporation Employees' Union

10668. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Air Corporation Employees' Union representing about 18,000 workers from Indian Airlines and Air India threatened to go on strike for three days commencing from March 14, 1988;

(b) if so, their demands and whether the management did not honour its earlier commitment on the settlement of their demands, and how do Government propose to resolve the dispute; and

(c) what decision has been taken by Government for the abolition of the contract labour system introduced by these two airlines and the International Airports Authority of India in the context of the recent Central Administrative Tribunal and the Supreme Court judgement on the writ petition filed by the casual workers?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main demands of the Air Corporations Employees' Union were:

1. Scrapping of the B.P.E. Guidelines and early settlement of Charter of Demands for wage revision including payment of Rs. 1500/- at 600 Consumer Price Index;
2. Payment of Interim Relief and consequential benefits thereon, such as Provident Fund, Gratuity, House Rent Allowance, City Compensatory Allowance etc.
3. Payment of Dearness Allowance to ensure full neutralisation in rise in cost of living;
4. To defend public sector denigration and privatisation by the Government of India, abolition of contract labour system in public sector in permanent jobs;
5. Opposing administered price rise of products of public sector on the pretext of higher wage costs, etc.

Negotiations on the Charter of Demands are in progress. No commitment on the charter of demands has been made either by Indian Airlines or Air India.

(c) The contract labour system prevails only at a few locations for sweeping, swabbing and watch and ward in certain establishments. The same is not prohibited under the existing rules/instructions. The recent Supreme Court Judgement granting equal pay for equal work pertains only to casual/daily rated workers and not to contract labour.

Surplus railway land in Murshidabad District

10669. SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of Railway land at Kodalkati Maiza under Lalgola Police Station in Murshidabad district (West Bengal) declared surplus of Railway's requirements;

(b) whether it is a fact that the entire land declared surplus is under unauthorised occupation;

(c) if so, the steps taken for its relinquishment;

(d) whether his Ministry propose to transfer the land to the State Government; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) 56.01 Acres.

(b) About fifty per cent of the land is under encroachment by outsiders.

(c) to (e). Relinquishment proposal of the said land was sent to the State Government in the year 1961 with relevant documents. State Government's decision in the matter is still awaited.

Expenditure Incurred by Hindustan Shipyard on supply of equipment and power to contractors

10670. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the contractors for the Offshore Platforms were given large amount of advance by the Hindustan Shipyard Limited, Visakhapatnam;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the contractors were also supplied with equipment like grinding machines etc. and free power; and

(d) if so, the expenditure incurred by the Shipyard separately on account of supply of equipment and power to the contractors as compared to the estimate thereof and its percentage to the total material cost?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) and (b). Hindustan Shipyard made following stage payments against bank guarantees to contractors for mobilization of men and materials in connection with the construction of offshore platforms in accordance with the provisions of the contracts:

Name of the contract	*Date of award of contract*	*Advance paid and date*	*Remarks*
1	*2*	*3*	*4*
1. Fabrication & assembly of EB Jacket by M/s. Mukand Iron & Steel Ltd.	17.4.85	Rs. 6.30 lakhs on 26.8.85	10% mobilisation advance.
2. Fabrication & assembly of EC Jacket by M/s. Perfect Engineering Associates.	17.4 85	Rs. 6.315 lakhs on 22.7.85 & Rs. 12.630 lakhs on 17.10.85	10% within 7 days of Letter of Intent and 20% after mobilisation
3. Fabrication & assembly of appurtenance	3.7.85	Rs. 1.205 lakhs on 5.11.85	10% advance on EB Jacket appurtenances 10%

	1	2	3	4
	for EB/EC Platforms by M/s. Bombay Offshore services.	'	Rs. 1.205 lakhs on 22.11.85	advance on EC Jacket appurtenances.
4.	EC Deck Fabrication & outfitting by M/s. ELEMECH Industrial Construction.	29.7.85	Rs. 9.40 lakhs on 28.8.85	10% advance on Letter of Intent
			Rs. 9.00 lakhs on 18/28.10.85	Ist stage payment within 15 days of commencement of work.
5.	EB Deck Fabrication & outfitting by M/s. Perfect Engineering Associates	30.7.85	Rs. 9.40 lakhs on 26.8.85	10% advance on Letter of Intent.
			Rs. 9.00 lakhs on 31.10.85	Ist Stage payment within 15 days of commencement of work.
6.	Installation of EB/ EC Platforms by M/s. ETPM	4.9.85	US $ 569,536 on 7.11.86	10% mobilisation advance

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. Contractors have been supplied with equipments like Grinding Machines etc. on *Chargeable basis.* As per the provisions of the contract power has been supplied free of cost. Power charges account for about 10% of the cost of materials and equipment utilised during the years 1985-86 and 1986-87. Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board provided power supply only from December, 1986. The company had to hire generators for the period May '85 to December '86 which were not originally contemplated. The consumption bill of the company on account of hiring reached Rs. 1 crore. However, this consumption was for the entire offshore platforms fabrication yard.

Immuno-stimulant developed by CDRI'

10671. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the CDRI, Lucknow has developed Immuno-stimulant 84/246 for enhancing immune response to anti-fertility vaccines;

(b) whether phase I clinical trials and human trials of the vaccine have been undertaken;.and

(c) if so, the present status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA): (a) to (c). Attempts are being made to develop immuno-stimulant 84/246 at Central Drug Research Institute, Lucknow. It is envisaged to use it for immuno-potentiation of the female anti-fertility vaccine being developed by National Institute of Immunology, New Delhi. The toxicity studies on this immunostimulant are under progress. No clinical trial in human of anti-fertility vaccine incorporating compound 84/246 as immunoadjuvant has yet been undertaken.

Progress of Integrated Child Development Scheme

10672. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the quantifiable parameter's for the measurement of the progress of Integrated Child Development Scheme in the blocks where it has been introduced;

(b) the year of last measurement;

(c) the results achieved in respect of the blocks taken up in Purnea District of the State of Bihar; and

(d) the total amount invested in these blocks upto the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) The progress of an Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) project is monitored primarily through monthly reports from the Child Development Project Officer (CDPO) and Medical Officer (MO) incharge of the Primarily Health Centre (PHC).

Copies of the formats for monthly reports are given below in Statements I and II.

(b) These reports are sent by the CDPO and the MO at monthly intervals, by the 10th and 8th day respectively of the month following the month under report. Reports for the month of March 1988 have been received and analysed.

(c) In the Purnea District of Bihar, three ICDS projects, viz., Banmankhi, Raniganj and Thakurganj, are in operation. As per reports for March 1988, these projects had 372 anganwadis, where supplementary nutrition was being provided to 32409 children (0-6 years), pregnant women and nursing mothers and pre-school non-formal education was being provided to 13,612 children in the 3-6 years age group.

In these three projects, the status of immunisation of children & women in 1987-88 was as under:—

		Number of children immunised					*Number of women immunised*
		BCG	*DPT*	*Polio*	*DT*	*Measles*	*TT*
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Banmankhi	4689	3539	3450	705	—	1645
2.	Raniganj	3315	3580	3580	184	—	1946
3.	Thakurganj	772	1529	1548	—	277	573

(d) Central grants-in-aid under the ICDS Scheme are released to States in lump-sum, based on their estimated requirements and the provision available in the Central Budget. These grants are not released project-wise.

From 1975-76 to 1987-88, Central grants aggregating to Rs. 3552 crores were released to the Government of Bihar. In 1988-89, grants amounting to Rs. 2.14 crores have been released to the State Government from 1.4.1988 to 10.5.1988.

STATEMENT-I

Integrated child Development Services CDPO'S Monthly Progress Report March 1988

Part A

1. Name of State

2. Name of District

3. Name of Project

4. Category of Project
(Central Sector/State Sector)

5. Nature of Project
(Rural, tribal or urban)

6. Year of Sanction

7. Name of CDPO

Signature and date

Part B

1. State Code

2. District Code

3. Project Code

4. Year Code

5. Month Code

6. Number of Anganwadis sanctioned

7. Number of Anganwadis reporting

8. Number of Anganwadis providing
Supplementary Nutrition

9. Information on Supplementary Nutrition Beneficiaries

Category	*Total in the project area*	*Number enrolled*	*Number actually received*
(a) Pregnant women (last trimester only)			
(b) Nursing mothers (first 6 months of lactation only)			
(c) Children 6 months to 3 years of age			
(d) Children 3 years to 6 years of age			

10. Total number of children whose mid-arm circumference was measured (1 to 6 years)

    (a) Number of children in Red Zone

    (b) Number of children in Yellow Zone

    (c) Number of children in Green Zone

11. Total number of Anganwadis providing Pre-school Education

    (a) Number of children enrolled for Pre-school Education

    (b) Number of children actually attended

12. Number of children referred to Primary Health Centre/Sub-center/Referral Hospital/Clinic

13. Number of Anganwadis visited by:

CDPO	ACDPO	MUKHYA SEVIKAS	ANM/LHV/MPW (F)

14. Appointment & Training

	Sanctioned	*Appointed*	*Trained*	*Under Training*
(a) CDPO				
(b) ACDPO				
(c) Supervisors				
(d) Anganwadi Workers				
(e) Ministerial Posts				

Note:— This format has been designed for computerization.

STATEMENT-II

Integrated Child Development Services

FORMAT-3

Monthly Monitoring Report of Project Advisor (Mo I/C PHC) for the month of————198
(from 26th of last month to 25th of the month under report)

1. Name of the PHC ————

2. a) Name of the ICDS Project ————

   b) Type of project (please tick).
   (Rural/Tribal/Urban)

3. District ————

4. State ————

5. Total No. of Sectors in the PHC ———— Total No. of Sectors Reported ————

6. No. of AWs in the PHC: Sanctioned———— Functioning————Reported———

7. Population i) PHC ————ii) Reported AWs (All Sectors)

8. Total no. of sectoral level training courses organised by all the M.Os ————

9. a) Topics discussed ————

   b) No. of participants (All sectors) ————

10.

Staff Position	*No. sanctioned*	*No. in position*	*No. trained*
a) Medical Officers	————	————	————
b) LHVs or HAs (F)	————	————	Not applicable
c) ANMs or MPHWs (F)	————	————	Not applicable

11. No. of AWs visited by all the MOs for health check-up

12. No. of AWs where Supplementary Nutrition was distributed. More than 15 days——
——less than 15 days————0 days.

13. Total No. of malnourished children in the reported AWs (Please tick the method used:—weighment/Tricolor tape).

    i) Grade II (Yellow) ———ii) Grade III & IV (Red) ———(iii) Total

14. Total No. of Children who had diarrhoea ——— No. of mothers advised OR——

15. Population break-up in 0-6 yrs. Age groups of children as reported by AWWs

    (i) 0 to below 1 year (ii) 1 yr to below 3 years (iii) 3 yr to below 6 years
    (iv) Total. 0 to below 6 years (0-11 months) (12-35 months) (36-71 months) (0-71 months)

16. Immunization performance figures to be filled in from the available information at the PHC (as reported under EPI for children below 1 year).

Total No. immunised in the PHC		*DPT*			*Polio*			*Measles*	*Tetanus Toxoid (preg. women)*	
	BCG	*1st*	*2nd*	*3rd*	*1st*	*2nd*	*3rd*		*1st*	*2nd*
In the reporting month										
Total since 1st April										

17. Birth and Death date:

Nature of event	*No. in the reporting month*	*Total since last 26th December (Cumulative)*
i) Live births		
ii) Still-births		
iii) Deaths 0 to below 1 year (0-11 months)		
iv) Deaths in age group 1 year to below 3 yrs (12-35 months)		
v) *Deaths in age group 3 years to below 6 years (36-71 months)*		
vi) Total no. of deaths of pregnant women during delivery		

18. Total no. of pregnant women in the reported Anganwadis

19. Lactating women a) Total No. in the reported Anganwadis

    b) Total no. received mother and child welfare pamphlet

20. Supplies position—Tick mark the correct answer

Position	*Vit. A*	*Iron & Folic acid Tablets*	*Drugs for AWs*	*Vaccines*				
				BCG	*DPT*	*Polio*	*Measles*	*T T*
Adequate**								
Inadequate								

** Indicate adequacy as per monthly requirement, in reference to total requirement for the target given to PHC.

21. Funds from Social Welfare Department for POL (Please tick) Received/Not-received

22. Medicine Kits for AWWs (Please tick) Received/Not received

Note: Please fill all the information. Do not keep any space blank. Write either actual number or 'nil' instead of dash.

Signature

Name

PHC

Full Address

Date

Note: 1. Despatch the Report to Central Cell within eight days after the end of each month.

2. Copy of MMR should be sent to the state co-ordinator and Chief District Adviser within eight days after the end of each month.

Clearance of Developmental Projects

10673. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of developmental projects are pending with the Ministry;

(b) if so, the State-wise number of projects pending as on 31 December, 1987;

(c) the reasons for the delay in clearance of those projects;

(d) when these projects are likely to be cleared; and

(e) the steps taken by Government for the speedy clearance of these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A Statement giving the position of pending projects is given below.

(c) and (d). These projects awaited environmental and forestry clearance due to non-availability of complete data sought. Since January, 1988 decision has been taken on 57 projects from environmental and 59 projects from forestry angle. As decision regarding clearance of the projects depends on availability of the required data, exact time for clearance of the pending projects cannot be indicated. Decision on a project is taken within a maximum period of three months, after receiving complete details.

(e) The steps taken for expeditious clearance include:

— meetings of the Appraisal Committee, at least once a month;

— field visit of experts for collecting necessary data for assessment; and

— regular interaction with the project authorities to facilitate preparation of Action Plans.

STATEMENT

S. No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory	No. of projects awaiting environmental clearance	No. of projects awaiting forestry clearance	
			Closed	Under consideration
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13	39	4
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	23	2
3.	Assam	1	4	6
4.	Bihar	20	35	—
5.	Goa	—	4	—
6.	Gujarat	11	73	3
7.	Haryana	1	4	—
8.	Himachal Pradesh	—	39	4
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	2	1	—
10.	Karnataka	2	70	1

1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*
11.	Kerala	5	8	2
12.	Madhya Pradesh	26	197	7
13.	Maharashtra	14	89	12
14.	Manipur	—	1	—
15.	Meghalaya	—	2	—
16.	Mizoram	1	2	1
17.	Nagaland	—	1	—
18.	Orissa	10	22	9
19.	Punjab	1	3	—
20.	Rajasthan	4	28	4
21.	Sikkim	—	8	1
22.	Tamil Nadu	3	36	2
23.	Uttar Pradesh	14	91	14
24.	Tripura	—	8	1
25.	West Bengal	8	6	2
26.	Andaman & Nicobar	3	3	7
27.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	3	—
28.	Delhi	—	—	—
29.	Daman & Diu	—	—	—
30.	Pondicherry	—	—	—
31.	Lakshadweep	—	—	—
32.	Chandigarh	—	—	—
	TOTAL	139	802	80

Demands of Passengers' Association of Dankuni-Belanagar-Rajchandrapur

10674. DR. SUDHIR ROY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given on 19 November, 1987 to Unstarred Question No. 1934 regarding demands of Passengers' Association of Dankuni-Belanagar-Rajchandrapur and state:

(a) the steps taken so far after the meeting between the Additional General Manager (Operations), Eastern Railway and the passengers' association of Dankuni-Belanagar-Rajchandrapur on 29 October, 1987; and

(b) the details of the follow-up action taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b). Two meetings were held on 27.10.1987 and 18.11.1987. As a result the following actions were taken:—

(1) Introduction of one additional pair of trains between Howrah and Baruipara;

(2) Extension of 3 pairs of Howrah-Baruipara locals upto Chandanpur;

(3) Stoppage of C-263 Up at Bally, Belangar and Gobra stations;

(4) Stoppage of MG-563 Up at Bally instead of Belur;

(5) Change in the schedules of C-264 Dn Howrah local, C-267 Up Barddhaman local and B-110 Dn Bandel local; and

(6) Stoppage of 331 Up Howrah-Azimganj Passenger and K-11 Up Bandel-Katwa local at Bhandertikuri station.

Production of locomotives by CLW

10675. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the target and actual production of different types of locos by the Chittaranjan Locomotive Works during 1987-88?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): The target and actual production of different types of locos by Chittaranjan Locomotive Works during 1987-88 is as under:

Type of loco	*Target*	*Actual Production*
1	*2*	*3*
Elec. Locos		
WAG 5	69	74
WAP 1	12	1
Diesel Locos:		
WDS 4	26	12
YDM 2	10	5
NDM 5	8	2
TOTAL	125	94

Traditional Martial Arts

10676. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state·

(a) whether Government have any proposals to identify the various traditional martial arts in the States of India and to promote the same;

(b) the details of the martial arts of India, State-wise;

(c) which of these are proposed to be promoted by Government; and

(d) the allocation made to the State of Kerala to promote its famous martial art "Kalari Payattu" during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) and (b). The Sangeet Natak Akademi, an autonomous body under the Department of Culture has, over the years, identified and promoted various traditional martial art forms. The details of the martial arts of India, State-wise, are as under:—

Arunachal Pradesh	—	Adi-dance
Bihar	—	Seraikella Chhau Dance
Himachal Pradesh	—	Nati
Jammu & Kashmir	—	Thoda (a martial dance)
Kerala	—	Kalari Payattu, Velakali and Pulyakali
Karnataka	—	Veergase Kunita
Manipur	—	Thang-ta
Nagaland	—	Kimbku dance
Orissa	—	Paika dance, Mayurbhanj, Chhau
Punjab	—	Gatka
Rajasthan	—	Raika of the Bhils
Tamilnadu	—	Kurgi
Uttar Pradesh	—	Langvir Nritya
West Bengal	—	Purulia Chhau

(c) Various institutions in the States of Bihar, Kerala, Manipur, Orissa and West Bengal have received financial aid from the Sangeet Natak Akademi to promote the martial arts of their respective states such as Purulia Chhau, Velakali, Thang-ta, and Chhau dance.

(d) No specific allocation has been made to the State of Kerala for promoting its martial art 'Kalari Payattu during the last three years. The Sangeet Natak Akademi, however, documented the work of Guru C.V. Govindan Kutti Nair and his group for its Archives. Financial aid was also given to Padatik, Calcutta by the Akademi for documenting their International Seminar, festival and workshop on martial arts including Kalari Payattu held from 14-20 December 1987. Many martial art forms including Kalari-Payattu were also presented in the Annual Festival of traditional Art-Lok Utsav—by the Akademi.

Building of ships for defence at Cochin Shipyard

10677. SHRI SURESH KURUP: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether on-going studies have been completed for building ships for Defence at Cochin Shipyard;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, when it is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) to (c). Concept design studies in connection with the indigenous construction of Sea-Control Ship has been initiated. The feasibility of indigenous construction can be established only after completion of the concept design studies after which further details including the shipyard to be chosen for the purpose will be decided.

Promotion of Languages

10678. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given on 24 March, 1988 to Starred Question No. 430 regarding promotion of languages and state:

(a) the names of 34 languages including Pahari of Himachal Pradesh which are spoken by over one million people as per 1981 census and which are not included in the Eighth Schedule indicating the State (s) in which they are spoken;

(b) the steps taken by Union Government, the Sahitya Akademi and the Central Institute of Indian Languages, Mysore for their promotion; and

(c) the exact allocation of funds for the promotion of each one of them in the Seventh Plan?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) to (c). As per 1981 Census, the languages which are spoken by over one million people and which are not included in the 8th Schedule of the Constitution of India are not thirty four but only nine namely Bhili/Bhilodi, Dogri, Gondi, Gorkhali/Nepali, Khandeshi, Konkani, Kurukh/Oraon, Santhali and Tulu. Pahari Language has been grouped under Hindi.

2. Among the 34 languages studied by the Central Institute of Indian Languages Mysore to prepare linguistic and instructional materials, languages spoken by more than one million population are Bhili, Gondi, Kurukh and Santhali. The work being done for development of these languages includes preparation of school primers, adult literacy materials, writing of grammars and dictionaries etc. Amount spent by the Central Institute of Indian Languages, Mysore during the last three years for all tribal and minor languages is Rs. 30 15 lakhs.

3. Sahitya Akademi has programmes of activities in 22 languages which include the 15 languages listed in the Eighth Schedule of Constitution and English, Dogri, Maithili, Rajasthani, Manipuri, Nepali and Konkani. In 1985 the Akademi has set up a Language Development Board for taking up work for development of Indian Languages. Matching grants and incentives are given for publications and other literary atrocities particularly for the publication of (a) folklore, (b) translations from neighbouring languages (c) reprint of important dictionaries and grammar. The Akademi's expenditure is towards a common purpose of promotion of Indian literature in the above languages, making an overall provision (as against language-wise provision).

Chartering of Scindia vessels by Shipping Corporation of India

10679. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether M/s. Scindia Steam Navigation Company hires out its bulk carriers, Jal Vihar at about $ 15,000 per day;

(b) if so, whether the Shipping Corporation of India has been chartering foreign vessels; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to advise the Corporation to charter Scindia vessels to the maximum extent possible to save valuable foreign exchange?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) No such proposal has been received from Scindia Steam Navigation Company Ltd. to hire out their ship Jal Vihar.

(b) and (c). Shipping Corporation of India is permitted to charter foreign vessels with the prior approval of the Director General of Shipping, if no Indian flag vessel is available.

Difficulty in reservations at certain stations on South Eastern Railway

10680. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the passengers at some important railway stations on South Eastern Railway such as Bhubaneswar, Cuttack, Khurda Road and Kharagpur have to wait for hours together to get their reservations; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) The demand for reservation varies from time to time. Long queues are sometimes formed during rush seasons like summer vacation and festival/marriage seasons.

(b) The workload on reservation offices is reviewed from time to time and additional counters are provided, as far as feasible, to cope with the rush or the increase in workload.

Afforestation Programme

10681. SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN:
SHRI R.P. DAS:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state: the statewise number of trees planted and area covered during the last two years, yearwise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): The state-wise number of trees planted and area covered during the last two years, yearwise are given in the Statement below.

STATEMENT

Statewise number of trees planted and area covered

S. No.	*State/U.Ts.*	*No. in lakhs*		*Area covered 000'Ha*	
		1986-87	*1987-88*	*1986-87*	*1987-88*
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2874.15	3051.34	143.71	152.57

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Assam	625.50	497.87	31.28	24.89
3.	Bihar	2711.00	3152.00	135.55	157.60
4.	Gujarat	2271.00	1864.66	113.55	93.23
5.	Haryana	741.58	380.00	37.08	19.00
6.	Himachal Pradesh	671.28	615.09	33.56	30.75
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	570.00	400.06	28.57	20.00
8.	Karnataka	2316.74	3152.21	115.84	157.61
9.	Kerala	1519.24	1555.44	75.96	77.77
10.	Madhya Pradesh	3920.00	4090.46*	196.00	204.52
11.	Maharashtra	2381.70	3079.96	119.08	152.67
12.	Manipur	148.00	180.25	7.44	9.01
13.	Meghalaya	158.00	237.57*	7.90	11.88
14.	Nagaland	543.50	200.00*	27.17	10.00
15.	Orissa	2326.72	2340.05	116.34	117.00
16.	Punjab	567.59	495.52	28.38	24.77
17.	Rajasthan	1341.03	1075 00*	67.05	53.75
18.	Sikkim	115.03	133.87	5.75	6.69
19.	Tamil Nadu	1981.28	1911.74	99.06	95.59
20.	Tripura	263.00	260.00	13.15	13.00
21.	Uttar Pradesh	4865.00	4259.87*	243.25	212.99
22.	West Bengal	1416.00	1330 00*	70 80	66.50
23.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	122.32	100.43	6.12	5.02
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	125.00	127.04	6.25	6.35

1	2	3	4	5	6
25.	Chandigarh	3.83	3.02*	0.19	0.15
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	35.20	31.22	1.76	1.56
27.	Delhi	63.03	18.06	3.15	0.90
28.	Goa	67.93	74.70	3.39	3.73
29.	Lakshadweep	0.29	0.24	0.01	0.01
30.	Mizoram	478.05	277.50*	23.90	13.87
31.	Pondicherry	12.93	6.23*	0.65	0.31
32.	Daman & Diu	—	0.53	—	0.03
	TOTAL	35235.92	34874.40	1761.87	1743.72

@ Nationally computed @ 2000 trees per hectare.

* Progress upto February, 1988. For others upto March, 1988

Electricity at Porabazar and bridge at Nimo halt station

10682. SHRI PURNA CHANDRA MALIK: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state: the steps taken so far to provide electricity at Porabazar and foot-over-bridge at Nimo Halt Station?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): Porabazar Railway Station has been provided with electricity w.e.f. 10th January, 1988 and foot-over-bridge at Nimo Halt station has been included for electrification in the Works Programme of 1988-89 and is expected to be completed by 1989.

Electrification and doubling of Katwa-Bandel link

10683. SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal for doubling and electrification of Bandel-Katwa Section has been accorded approval;

(b) if so, the details thereof and when it is likely to be done; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A techno-economic survey for augmentation of line capacity on this section has been taken up. No further action can be taken till the survey is completed and the report examined.

Opening of Unani CGHS dispensary in Calcutta

10684. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to open Unani Central Government Health Scheme dispensary in Calcutta;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA): (a) to (c). There is no proposal to open a Unani dispensary in Calcutta. However, one Unani Unit has already been sanctioned for C.G.H.S. Calcutta which is likely to be opened during the year 1988-89.

Conversion of palaces into Museums

10685. SHRI R.P. DAS: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of palaces of former rulers converted into museum in the country; and

(b) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) and (b). The Archaeological Survey of India maintains the following Museums in the Palaces of former rulers converted into Museums:

1. Hazarduari Palace, Murshidabad, West Bengal.
2. Mattancherry Palace, Cochin, Kerala.
3. Singhpur Palace, Chanderi, Madhya Pradesh.
4. Raja Mahal, Chandragiri, Andhra Pradesh.
5. Daria Daulat Bagh Palace, Srirangapatna, Karnataka.

Airlinking of tourist spots in West Bengal

10686. SHRI MATILAL HANSDA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to airlink some of the tourist spots and industrial areas of West Bengal;

(b) if so, when and the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA): (a) to (c). Indian Airlines is operating air services to Calcutta and Bagdogra and at present it has no plans to introduce air services to other places in West Bengal. Vayudoot on the other hand, at present, operates to Cooch-Behar and Malda-Balurghat in West Bengal. Vayudoot service to Malda-Balurghat has been suspended temporarily due to inadequate infrastructural facilities such as Fire Fighting equipment, which is expected to become available shortly when the flight to Malda-Balurghat would be resumed.

Assistance to States for construction of Quarters of Medical Officers

10687. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government provided assistance to States for construction of quarters for Medical Officers during this plan period;

(b) if so, to what extent this money was provided, State-wise up-to-date;

(c) whether these staff quarters have been constructed; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and the details of utilisation of assistance so provided?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A Statement giving State-wise details is given below.

(c) and (d). As reported by the States 599 staff quarters have so far been completed. The construction work for other units is in progress.

STATEMENT

Release and utilisation status of the grant-in-aid to States/U.Ts for construction of quarters for doctors at the Primary Health Centres

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	*States/U.Ts*	*Allocation for addl. quarters*	*Housing units to be constructed*	*Money released till 31-3-88*	*Housing units costructed till 31.3.88*
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*
1.	Andhra Pradesh	509.26	589	309.71	18
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	53.63	62	—	—
3.	Assam	233.14	270	169.23	85
4.	Bihar	817.05	860	526.71	96
5.	Goa	29.92	30	—	—
6.	Himachal Pradesh	128.16	114	83.24	23
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	134.00	149	80.40	—

1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	Kerala	159.82	197	152.43	178
9.	Madhya Pradesh	326.17	490	211.68	60
10	Manipur	55.28	64	33 17	—
11.	Meghalaya	36.31	42	21.79	4
12.	Nagaland	39.61	35	23.77	—
13.	Orissa	213.68	247	128.21	—
14.	Rajasthan	339 79	357	203 87	—
15	Sikkim	24 25	22	17 59	7
16	Tripura	57 61	46	34 57	—
17	Uttar Pradesh	1342 82	1553	805.69	105
18	West Bengal	449 76	473	277.33	23
	TOTAL	4950 26	3083.39	5600	599

Daily running of 67/68 Tista-Brahmaputra Express

10688 SHRI MANIK SANYAL Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any proposal to run 67/68 Tista-Brahmaputra Express daily,

(b) if so, the details thereof, and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise

(c) 57/58 Kanchenjunga Express and 67/68 Tista-Brahmaputra Express have been merged and extended to run between Howrah and Guwahati as a daily train from 1-5-1988.

Works sanctioned under Central Loan Assistance Programme of Inter-State or Economic Importance Scheme

10689 SHRI GADADHAR SAHA: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state

(a) the amount released to each State/Union Territory under the Central Loan assistance programme of State Roads of Inter-State or Economic Importance during 1986-87 and 1987-88;

(b) the details of the works sanctioned, State-wise;

(c) the details of expenditure incurred by the State Governments during the above period, State-wise; and

(d) the number of works proposed to be sanctioned during 1988-89 with State-wise details?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) Statement-I is given below.

(b) The information is given in the Statement-II below.

(c) Information is given in the Statement-I referred to above.

(d) According to powers delegated, the respective State Governments are competent to sanction projects upto Rupees one crore in each case and for projects costing more than Rupees one crore, the State Governments are required to send the detailed estimates for sanction of the Government of India. It is therefore, not possible at this stage to indicate the number of works to be sanctioned during 1988-89, out of the approved programme.

STATEMENT-I

Amount released and expenditure incurred by the State/U.T Governments under the Central Loan Assistance programme of State Roads of Inter-States or Economic Importance during 1986-87 and 1987-88.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	*Name of State/ Union Territory*	*1986-87*		*1987-88*	
		Amount released	*Expenditure reported*	*Amount released*	*Expenditure reported*
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*
1.	Andhra Pradesh	60.00	59.92	50.00	8.15
2.	Assam	20.00	30.74	5.00	0.10
3.	Bihar	—	1.70	55.00	44.91
4.	Goa	—	—	—	—
5.	Gujarat	30.00	30.00	5.00	48.31
6.	Haryana	15.00	12.82	20.00	20.10
7.	Himachal Pradesh	50.00	49.87	75.00	49.97
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	—	17.00	—	14.00

1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*
9.	Karnataka	100.00	115.00	100.00	131.91
10.	Kerala	—	11.50	20.00	24.04
11.	Madhya Pradesh	80.00	*	40.00	*
12.	Maharashtra	75.00	80.39	—	58.96
13.	Manipur	—	11.60	—	—
14.	Meghalaya	—	2.15	—	4.46
15.	Mizoram	—	13.80	—	—
16.	Nagaland	—	9.10	5.00	5.24
17.	Orissa	150.00	100.00	80.00	
18.	Pondicherry	—	—	—	—
19.	Punjab	50.00	33.22	100.00	111.64
20.	Rajasthan	—	52.93	—	40.82
21.	Sikkim	—	10.75	—	3.01
22.	Tamilnadu	—	127.54	20.00	25.03
23.	Uttar Pradesh	280.00	809.00	325.00	611.00
24.	West Bengal	65.00	71.76	75.00	42.62
	TOTAL	975.00	1650.79	975.00	1244.27

*Expenditure figures not received.

STATEMENT-II

The works sanctioned, State-wise under the State of Economic Importance during 1986-87 and 1987-88

S. No.	*Name of work*	*Job No. and date of sanction*	*Approved amount (Central share Rs. in lakhs)*	*Nature of loan assistance*	*Remarks*
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*
	ANDHRA PRADESH				
1.	Construction of minor bridges on Venkatapuram Bhopalapatnam Road at Km. 99/2, 108/4, 111/2, 119/8, 132/6 in Andhra Pradesh.	IS AP 86 825 18.12.1986	25.00	Inter State	
2.	Improvement of road from Bhainsa to Kubeer via Mirzapur Bakot, Pangra, Godsera, Chandi, Pardi (K), Palsi and Sirpally.	IS AP 86 826 18.12.86	50.00	Inter State	
3.	Improvement to road from Narayankhed to Santapur upto Karnataka Border via Pulkurthy Ibrahimpur, Nyalkel (Km. 0/0 to 12/2 and 16/2 to 24.5) (20 Kms) in Medak Distt.	IS AP 86 827 18.12.86	25.00	Inter State	

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Construction of Vijayawada Byepass 8 kms.)	EC AP 86 828 18 12.86	50.00	Economic	
	BIHAR				
5.	Construction of a major bridge over Mahananda including improvement of 10 km road in Pranpur-Labha-Dilli-Dewangjanj Section forming part of Katihar Harishchandrapur road in Bihar.	IS BR 86 807 14.8.86	200 00	Inter State	
	GUJARAT				
6.	Construction of a bridge with Approaches across Demi-Spill on Jamnagar, Hadiana-Jodia Road in Gujarat.	EC GR 86 804 25.4.86	9.24	Economic Importance	
	HARYANA				
7.	Construction of a High Level Bridge across river Yamuna on Karnal-Meerut Road including its approaches.	IS HR 86 806 25.7 86	300.00*	Inter State	*Cost shared on 50:50 basis by Haryana & U.P. Govt.

1	2	3	4	5	6
	KERALA				
8.	Improvement to Cochin-Madurai Road (Part length) in Kerala.	IS KR 86 829 31.12.86	68.31	Inter State	
	MADHYA PRADESH				
9.	Construction of Barod-Mangrol to aqueduct on river Parwati in Madhya Pradesh.	IS MP 86 823 11.12.86	4.04	Inter State	
10.	Construction of a bridge across Mahi river on Ujjain-Badanagar-Thandla-Limdi Road in Madhya Pradesh.	IS MP 86 824 11.12.86	24.87	—do—	
	MAHARASHTRA				
11.	Construction of Tamhani Ghat Road to connect Pune with Dighi Harbour-Section-(i) V-A-I (Kms. 46/500 to 48/00).	EC MR 86 810 10.12.86	24.94	Economic Importance	
12.	Construction of Tamhani ghat Road to connect Pune with Dighi Harbour-Section V-B. (Km. 48/00 to 51/500)	EC MR 86 811 10.12.86	29.465	Economic	
13.	Improvement to Mangaon Mhasala Road leading to Dighi Jetty (20 Kms.)	EC MR 86 812 10.12.86	11.625	—do—	

1	2	3	4	5	6
14.	Construction of a bridge across Benitura river on Dalimb-Bhuri-Kawtha-Akkalkot Road in Osmanabad Distt.	EC MR 86 813	3.965	Economic Importance	
15.	Improvement to Katol-Chincholi Road upto State border in Nagpur Distt (16 Kms.)	EC MR 86 814 10.12.86	14.00	—do—	
16.	Construction of 4 Minor bridges (2 on Walandi-Sakol-Yerul Road and 2 on Lohara-Bhosga Road	EC MR 86 815 10.12.86	8.495	—do—	
17.	Improvement to Lamjana-Nilanga-Bhalki Road in Osmanabad Distt. (Kms 20/500 to 38/500)	IS MR 86 816 10.12.86	5.71	Inter State	
18.	Construction of Khatgaon-Shahpur-Narangal Road.	IS MR 86 817 10.12 86	8.46	—do—	
19.	Improvement to Mukher-Kharka Road	IS MR 86 818 10.12.86	5 87	—do—	
20.	Improvement to Bhokar-Bharbadi Road Via Renapur.	IS MR 86 819 10.12.86	17.86	Inter State	
21.	Improvement to Bhokar-Bhainsa Road in Nanded District.	IS MR 86 820 10.12.86	54.13	—do—	

1	2	3	4	5	6
22.	Construction of 2 bridges on Gadchiroli-Thanora Road in Chandrapuri Distt.	IS MR 86 821	30.00	—do—	
	(i) Bridge at Km 120/200 over Kathani river and				
	(ii) Bridge at Km 212/600 on Bharli-Nallah.				
	PUNJAB				
23.	Construction of H/L Bridge over river Beas at Sri Hargobindpur crossing on Amritsar-Mahta Tanda-Hoshiarpur Road in Punjab.	EC PB 86 809 18.11.86	249.50	Economic Importance	
	TAMIL NADU				
24.	Construction of a bridge at Km. 12/4 Ramnad Devipattinam Road.	EC TN 87 830 12.1.87	0.77	—do—	
25.	Cross Drainage works in Km. 0/0-25/0 (20 Nos.) in thondi-Tiru-Palakudy Road.	EC TN 87 831 12.1.87	2.75	—do—	
26.	Raising the low-lying area between km. 22/0 and km. 37/0 of Tuticorin-Tiruchendur Road including gravel soil W.B.M. & B.T.	EC TN 87 832 12.1.87	4.405	—do—	

1	2	3	4	5	6
27.	Cross drainage works in Tuticorin-Tiruchendur Road (20 Nos.)	EC TN 87 833 12.1.87	2.50	—do—	
28.	Providing byepass Road in Km. 11/4 of Tiruchendur-Kulase-Karapathnam and km 1/2 of Kuttam-Manapad Road.	EC TN 87 834 12.1.87	3.225	—do—	
29.	Construction of a bridge at Km. 40/0 of Tuticorin Tiruchandur Road.	EC TN 87 835 12.1.87	5.775	—do—	
30.	Construction of a bridge at Km. 20/8 of Mudukulathur-Sayalkudi Road.	EC TN 87 836 12.1.87	22.00	—do—	
31.	Construction of bridge at Km. 26/8 of Hahirakosawangai-Sevapatti Road.	EC TN 87 837 12.1.87	16.50	—do—	
32.	Construction of a bridge at km. 4/8 Ramnad-Devi-Pattinam Road.	EC TN 87 838 12.1.87	3.30	—do—	
33.	Construction of a bridge at km. 12/6 of Ramnad-Devipattinam Road.	EC TN 87 839 12.1.87	6.60	—do—	
34.	Construction of a bridge at km. 19/0 of Uthirakosamangai-Sevalpatti Road.	EC TN 87 840 12.1.87	5.50	—do—	
35.	Construction of a bridge at km. 40/4 of Uthirakosamangai-Sevalpatti Road.	EC TN 87 841 12.1.87	3.935	—do—	

1	2	3	4	5	6
36.	Providing protective works in km. 27/6-28/0 of Tuticorin-Tiruchendur Road.	EC TN 87 842 12.1.87	2.10	—do—	
	UTTAR PRADESH				
37.	Construction of a H.L. Bridge over Ghagra river at Manjhighat on Battia-Chapra Road on U.P.-Bihar border.	IS UP 86 805 22.7.86	4.50	Inter State	
38.	Construction of Khurauli-Babuganj Suchi Road (in 32 km) in U.P.	EC UP 86 822 11.12.86	19.505	Economic importance	
	WEST BENGAL				
39.	Construction of 2 bridges over river Majurakshi and the second over river Kuye and their approaches on road Moragram to Tamluk in Murshidabad Distt. in West Bengal.	EC WB 86 808 6.11.86	297.00	—do—	

Compensation to Families of the Crew of Missing M.V..Kairali

10690. SHRI T.BASHEER: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any compensation has been given to the families of the crew of the missing M.V.Kairali; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) and (b). The owner of M.V.'Kairali' M/s. Kerala Shipping Corporation deposited an amount of Rs.10,87,961.85 as death compensation with Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation, Bombay, for the crew. Out of this Rs.9,70,613.55 has been paid to the families of the crew members of M.V.'Kairali'. A sum of Rs.1,17,348.30 is lying undisbursed in respect of three seamen.

M/s. Keraia Shipping Corporation has further disbursed additional compensation to the legal heirs of crew of M.V.'Kairali' to the tune of Rs.2,18,916.50 of which an amount of Rs.1,55,057.40 has not been claimed by the families of ten deceased seamen.

The company has addressed letters to the next of kin of the deceased seamen to register their claims for receiving the additional compensation.

Payment of Salary to Delhi Administration Teachers

10691. SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether teachers are appointed by Delhi Administration Schools separately under plan and non-plan schemes;

(b) if so, the number of Trained Graduate Teachers and Post Graduate Teachers working in the Senior Secondary Schools under plan and non-plan schemes, separately;

(c) whether the teachers working/ appointed under Plan Scheme/ Expenditure do not get their salary at due dates during the months of February, March and April every year;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken or being taken to ensure payment of salary to such teachers at due dates particularly in the months of February, March and April every year?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P.V.NARASIMHA RAO): (a) and (b). As per Delhi Administration, posts of teachers are sanctioned separately under Plan and Non-Plan Heads of Account, but no separate panel of teachers to be appointed against Plan/ Non-Plan posts is prepared. The number of plan and non-plan posts is as below:—

Category	*Plan*	*Non-Plan*
TGT	1765	10758
PGT	699	4736

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e). Do not arise.

Representation of SCs/STs in Aided Schools

10692. DR.CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given on 3 December, 1987 to Unstarred Question No.3983 regarding Teaching and Non-Teaching staff in Aided Schools of Delhi and representation of Scs/STs and state:

(a) whether the information regarding the total number of Post Graduate Teachers and other non-teaching staff, category-wise in aided schools of Union Territory of Delhi, has since been collected;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes employees amongst them; and

(d) whether the quota reserved for SCs/STs is complete in each category of Post in these schools?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P.V.NARASIMHA RAO): (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

House Rent Allowance to Zoo Workers

10693. SHRI SODE RAMAIAH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether workers of the National Zoological Park, New Delhi have not been paid House Rent Allowance (HRA) as per recommendations of the Fourth Central Pay Commission with effect from 1st January, 1986;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the number of such workers who have not been paid House Rent Allowance; and

(d) the time by which the House Rent Allowance will be paid to the workers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R.ANSARI): (a) to (d). House Rent Allowance has been paid as per the recommendations of IV Pay Commission, with effect from 1.1.86, to all the employees of National Zoological Park, except those 18 employees who were living in unauthorisedly constructed jhuggis on the Zoo premises. The fourteen workers who vacated the jhuggis or were evicted from them have been paid house rent allowance from the date of such vacation or eviction. Two workers died and on retired while they were living in jhuggis. As such, no house rent allowance is due to them. One worker was allotted a rent free quarter in the premises of the National Zoological Park after vacating the jhuggis, thus no house rent allowance is due to him also. No house rent dues, therefore, remain to be paid to any worker in the Zoo.

Bomb Threat at Santa Cruz Airport

10694. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a bomb threat call on 23rd February, 1988 led to the evacuation of domestic terminal at Santa Cruz Airport, Bombay; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A bomb threat call was received at Bombay Airport on 23.2.88 at 0645 hours. On receipt of the call, a thorough search was carried out and the passengers and employees evacuated to a safe area. The search was completed by 0825 hours. No bomb was found during search.

Report of Committee Appointed to Look Into Functioning of PGIMER

10695. SHRI KRISHNA SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a committee to look into the functioning of the Department of Gastroenterology of the Post Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research (PGIMER), Chandigarh was appointed in October, 1986;

(b) if so, its terms of reference;

(c) whether the committee has since submitted its report;

(d) if so, the main findings and recommendations of the committee; and

(e) if not, the reasons for delay and when the report is expected?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. With the approval of the Union Minister for Health and Family Welfare in his capacity as the President of the Institute, a Committee was constituted in October, 1986 to make an in-depth study of the functioning of the Department of Gastroenterology of the Post Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh. The action taken was duly confirmed by the Governing Body of the Institute in its meeting held on 31.12.87.

(c) No, sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The Head of the Department of Gastroenterology of PGIMER, Chandigarh filed a Writ Petition in the Punjab and Haryana High Court, Chandigarh challenging the formation of the aforesaid Committee and the Hon'ble Judges restrained the Committee to proceed further. The Petition was, however, dismissed on 4th May, 1987. Consequently, the Head of the Department of Gastroenterology filed a Special Leave Petition in the Supreme Court which was disposed of on the 11th May, 1987.

The Committee had about 20 sitting during which it heard 25 officers and also visited Gastroenterology Departments of PGIMER, Chandigarh, and G.B Pant Hospital New Delhi. The report is being finalised by the Committee.

Vayudoot Services in North Eastern Region

10696. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to expand Vayudoot's services in North Eastern Region;

(b) if so, the amount earmarked and the places proposed to be brought under Vayudoot map during the Seventh Plan period; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA): (a) to (c). Subject to development of infrastructural facilities, availability of aircraft capacity and economic viability of operations, Vayudoot has plans to airlink Gangtok, Itanagar, Misa, Nazira, Rupsi and Sadiya in the North-Eastern Region. Vayudoot has not earmarked any specific amount for this purpose.

Encroachment of Land Belonging to A.I.I.M.S.

10697. SHRI NANDLAL CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a large area of vacant land belonging to the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, adjoining to NDSE Part-II, New Delhi has been encroached upon by the unauthorised persons in connivance with the field staff of the said Institute;

(b) if so, the details thereof:

(c) whether it is a fact that the unauthorised occupants have created unhealthy atmosphere which is hazardous to the residents of the adjoining colonies;

(d) whether the expansion projects including roads etc., of the AIIMS which were to be constructed on this land, have also been delayed on account of the encroachment of the land; and

(e) whether any effective action has been taken in this regard, and if so, when and details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA): (a) Yes, it has been encroached upon but not in connivance with the field staff of All India Institute of Medical Sciences.

(b) Out of 32.09 acres adjoining to NDSE Part-II approximately, 24.00 acres has been encroached upon.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) There is a provision for construction of two hostels-One Resident Doctors Hostel and the other Nurses Hostel, Type-V and type-IV quarters.

(e) Demolition action was taken in 1981 with the help of the DDA and the local police but it was stopped at the intervention of the DDA to select areas where the unauthorised persons could be rehabilitated.

Effect of Industrial Pollution

10698. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether industrial pollution has directly affected the rainfall pattern in the country leading to drought conditions; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to instal pollution control devices which will convert the smoke into dry-ice as is being done in some advanced countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R.ANSARI): (a) No, Sir. Such effects has not been conclusively established.

(b) No, Sir.

Permission to Re-appear in the Examinations

10699. SHRI VISHNU MODI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether at the time of Asiad and teachers' strike, the students of Delhi Schools who failed in their annual examinations were given a chance to reappear in the examination; and

(b) if so, whether this year also such students will be given a Chance to re-appear in the examinations in view of the fact that this year's examinations were held one month in advance?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P.V.NARASIMHA RAO): (a) As per Delhi Administration, except for teachers' strike in 1967, the facility of re-appearing in the final school examinations was never allowed to the failed students.

(b) This year the academic session was advanced from Ist May to Ist April on the recommendations of task force constituted by the Delhi Administration for implementation of New Education Policy and the dates of annual examinations were re-scheduled. Delhi Administration issued instructions to this effect as early as November, 1987, giving enough time to the schools to cover the syllabus. As such Delhi Administration does not feel it necessary to allow the failed students to re-appear.

Steering Committee for Civil Aeromedical Centre

10700. SHRI K.S.RAO: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Steering Committee has been formed by Government to prepare a scheme for a Civil Aeromedical Centre, and if so, the terms of reference of the committee;

(b) the estimated expenditure on the aeromedical centre and whether any financial allocation has already been made in this connection;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the likely implications of the proposed Centre and who will be its users?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTI LAL VORA): (a) Yes, Sir. the terms of reference of the Committee are:—

1. To prepare a proposal for a Civil Aero-medical Centre under the DGCA;
2. To call for global tenders for setting up of the Civil Aero-medical Centre as a turn-key project;
3. To vet the tenders received from various companies; and
4. To submit to the Ministry of Civil Aviation the proposal and the most suitable tender.

(b) and (c). Expenditure on the proposed Centre is estimated to be about Rs.2.20 crores. During 1988-89, a sum of Rs.40 lakhs has been allocated for this purpose.

(d) The Aeromedical Centre, when set up, will be responsible for medical examination of civil air crew, laying down of medical standards for flight crew and assisting in investigation of accidents involving human factors, etc. Airlines, flying crew and other operators will be the likely beneficiaries.

Incidence of Tuberculosis and Malaria In Rajasthan

10701. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of Tuberculosis and Malaria reported from Rajasthan during the last three years;

(b) whether there has been an increase in the incidence of Tuberculosis and Malaria in the State;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken by the Union Government to check these diseases in Rajasthan?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA): (a) The number of cases of Tuberculosis and Malaria reported from Rajasthan during the last 3 years are as follows:

	No. of Malaria cases.	*No.of detected TB cases.*
1985-86	67040	43905
1986-87	54618	40926
1987-88	64259	35135 (Provisional).

(b) While there has been an increase of 17.6% in the incidence of Malaria in the State there is no evidence to suggest the incidence of TB has increased.

(c) The reasons for increase in Malaria are attributed to (a) low coverage with insecticidal spray, (b) Shortage of manpower and (c) Short-fall in training of supervisory officers.

(d) In so far as Malaria is concerned, the State Health authorities have been requested to strengthen the anti-Malaria activities and supervision during spray operations. In respect of Tuberculosis, anti-TB drugs/ material and equipments are supplied by the Government of India to the State as per the budgetary provision made from year to year.

Posts of Divisional Railway Managers

·10702. SHRI V.TULSIRAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total posts of Divisional Managers lying vacant on the Railways in all the Zones;

(b) the number of such posts reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and for how long the posts are lying vacant;

(c) whether these posts are not filled as per the reserved quota for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes person; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and the time by which these posts will be filled in by Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes personnel?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) No post of Divisional Railway Manager is lying vacant.

(b) and (c). As per extent orders there is no reservation for Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes in appointments in the Senior Administrative grade in which posts of Divisional Railway Managers are operated.

(d) Does not arise.

Special Trains Run on Southern Railway during AICC Session

10703. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Will the minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any special trains were run on Southern Railway to facilitate traffic clearance during the All Indian Congress Committee (AICC) Session;

(b) if so, the number thereof; and

(c) the revenue earned from the sale of tickets for these trains?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b). A total of 12 pairs of suburban trains were run on Tambaram-Chengalpattu section during 23rd and 24th April' 88 to clear the extra rush of passengers. One pair of electric suburban train was also extended between Kattangulattur and Singaperumalkovil.

(c) Train-wise figures of earnings are not maintained.

Hospital Bed Population Ratio

10704. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any targets were fixed in the Seventh five Year Plan in regard to hospital beds per lakh of population;

(b) if so, to what extent these have been achieved;

(c) the number of hospital beds per lakh of population, State-wise;

(d) the reasons for hospital beds ratio being so low in some of the States; and

(e) the steps taken to improve the hospital beds per lakh of population?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA): (a) to (e). Health is primarily a State subject and providing of medical facilities in the States is the responsibility of the concerned State Government. However, the efforts of the Government are to bring a steady and constant improvement in the quality of medical care facilities in the country with in the available resources. The bed population target fixed for Seventh Five Year Plan is 100 beds for every one lakh population in Delhi. The bed population of Delhi as on 1.3.87 was 198 per lakh population.

(c) The required information is given in the Statement below.

STATEMENT

Number of Hospitals with Beds as on 1.1.1987 together with Number of Hospital Beds Per Lakh of Population.

Sl.No.	*States/U.Ts.*	*Total No.of Hospitals*	*No. of Beds*	*No.of Hospital Beds per lakh of population**
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*
1.	Andhra Pradesh	615	36400	61
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	13	797	107
3.	Assam	127	11875	52
4.	Bihar	297	28195	35

1	2	3	4	5
5.	Goa Daman & Diu (1.1.86)	95	3004	245
6.	Gujarat	1424	40076	104
7.	Haryana	76	7264	46
8.	Himachal Pradesh	66	3961	83
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	53	7541	110
10.	Karnataka	249	32401	76
11.	Kerala	327	52074	184
12.	Madhya Pradesh	304	20242	34
13.	Maharashtra	1851	92183	130
14.	Manipur	20	1307	79
15.	Meghalaya (1.1.85)	13	2065	140
16.	Mizoram	12	1003	161
17.	Nagaland	35	1082	110
18.	Orissa	311	12395	42
19.	Punjab (1.4.86)	266	15181	82
20.	Rajasthan	244	19879	49
21.	Sikkim	5	525	133
22.	Tamil Nadu	406	44474	83
23.	Tripura	18	1331	56
24.	Uttar Pradesh (1.1.86)	735	47278	38
25.	West Bengal	412	53405	87
26.	A.& N. Islands	11	738	295

1	2	3	4	5
27.	Chandigarh	3	1309	210
28.	D & N Haveli	1	50	41
29.	Delhi	69	15676	198
30.	Lakshadweep	2	70	167
31.	Pondicherry	10	2387	345
	TOTAL	8070	556168	72

* = Annual Estimates of Population as on 1.3.87 published by D/Family Welfare has been used for analysis.

Requirement of Manpower for Health Care

10705. SHRI RAM BAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken for effective implementation of Health care plan at various levels;

(b) whether any survey has been made to assess the requirement of manpower of different categories for the implementation of the plan; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA): (a) Periodical meetings are held with the Directors of Health Services as well As Secretaries-in-charge of Health and Family Welfare in the States culminating into annual Conference of Central Council of Health and Family Welfare with State Health Ministers as members to review the progress, share the experiences and sort out the bottlenecks experienced in the implementation of the various health programmes.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

News Item Captioned "75 More Die of Starvation"

10706. SHRIMATI PRABHAWATI GUPTA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news item appearing in the "Indian Express" dated 11th February, 1988 under the caption "70 more die of starvation";

(b) if so, the preventive measures taken by Government to save the lives of people in this regard in the past; and

(c) the steps being taken or proposed to be taken in future?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA): (a) Government has seen the News Item appeared in the Indian Express dated

11.2.1988. No death due to starvation has been reported from Koraput District in Orissa.

(b) Certain diseases such as measles, acute diarrhoeal diseases, acute respiratory infections may cause malnutrition. The Government is aware of the problem of malnutrition. To improve the nutritional status of the vulnearable population, various nutrition programmes have been launched as under:

1. Prophylaxis programme against blindness due to Vit. 'A' deficiency.
2. Prophylaxis programme to prevent nutritional anaemia in mothers and children.
3. Goitre Control Programme.
4. Integrated Child Development Services Scheme (ICDS).
5. Special Nutrition Programme (SNP).
6. Balwadi Nutrition Programme (BNP).
7. Mid-day meal programme.

(c) The Integrated Child Development Services programme which provided package of services including supplementary feedings, immunization, nutrition education, health check-up, referral services and pre-school education is being gradually expanded to cover more population.

Various anti-poverty programmes to improve the purchasing power of the people are being undertaken. Emphasis is being laid to increased production and better distribution of feed.

Food and Drugs Administration in States

10707. SHRI HAFIZ MOHD.SIDDIQ: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the States have the Food and Drugs Administration;

(b) if not, the names of those States and on whom such States depend for the purity or otherwise of the drugs medicines produced in their States;

(c) the details of the steps taken to have Food and Drugs Administration in each State; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA): (a) to (d). All the States/ Union Territories administering the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 have the administrative set up for implementation of the provisions of the Act.

All the States/ Union Territories have got Drugs Control aAdministration. The States of Maharashtra, Gujarat, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu have facilities for testing of all categories of drugs, while the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Haryana and Kerala have limited facilities for testing certain categories of drugs. The remaining States/ Union Territories do not have any Government testing facility. for these and other States/U.Ts. also, Officers of the Central Drugs Laboratory, Calcutta and Central Indian Pharmocopoeia Laboratory, Ghaziabad have been appointed as Government Analysts for 21 States/ U.Ts. and 8 States/ Union Territories respectively.

Demolition of Hutments Near Bandra Station

10708. DR.DATTA SAMANT: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railway Authorities demolished about five hundred hutments on Western Railway near Bandra Station on 8th March, 1988;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the hutments owners have been provided with alternative accommodation or any compensation; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Yes. About 200 and not 500 hutments were demolished near Bandra Station.

(b) They were demolished as they fell on railway land required for the development of the new coaching terminal at Bandra.

(c) No, sir.

(d) They were unauthorised encroachers.

Privatisation of Domestic Aviation Routes

10709. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any plans to throw open some of the domestic aviation passenger routes to private enterprise; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA): (a) There is no such proposal at present.

(b) Does not arise.

Appointment of Teachers by Andaman and Nicobar Administration

10710. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of primary and secondary school teachers appointed on adhoc basis separately during 1986-87, 1987-88 till date by the Andaman and Nicobar Administration, whose names were neither sponsored by Employment Exchange nor cleared by S.S.B. nor approved by the appointing Authority;

(b) the number of such cases in which relaxation of academic qualifications was not obtained from the administrator;

(c) whether there has been violation of any statutory provision or rules in making these appointments; and

(d) if so, the action taken/proposed to be taken against the officers concerned.

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P.V.NARASIMHA RAO): (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Constitution of Airlines Maintenance Corporation

10711. SHRI C.JANGA REDDY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Institute of Cost and Works Accountants of India had submitted in August 1987 its report to government on the study of Working Capital Management recommending that an Airlines Maintenance

Corporation be established to undertake maintenance of airlines of both air-India and Indian airlines in addition to releasing its services to other foreign airlines in order to bring substantial reduction in stocks of stores and spares;

(b) if so, how much saving and reduction in working capital is likely to result in; and

(c) the steps being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA): (a) to (c). The Report of the Institute of Costs and Works Accountants of India has not been received by the Ministry of Civil Aviation. The Institute was entrusted with the Research Study on Working Capital Management by the Bureau of Public Enterprises. the findings/ recommendations of the study will be made use of by the government at the appropriate time.

Award of Consultancy Service

10712. DR.A.K.PATEL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of the Indian and foreign individuals/ organisations to whom the Ministry of health and Family Welfare have awarded consultancy service during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the level at which the consultancy was approved before it was awarded;

(c) the amount paid to each individual/ organisation during the above period along-with the subject of consultancy;

(d) the details of the reports of the consultancy submitted to Government; and

(e) the benefits Government have derived from the consultancy?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA): (a) to (e). Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Introduction of system of Industry Corporate Loan

10713.SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been proposed to introduce a system of industry corporate loan from the profit making units to other units in the civil aviation sector;

(b) if so, whether any concrete formula has been provided by them;

(c) the details thereof; and

(d) by what time the same is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA): (a) to (d): Yes, Sir. A group has been set up by this Ministry to comprehensively examine the subject of intercorporate loans. The group is expected to submit its report to the Government by 31.5.1988.

Percentage of Commission to Air-India General Sales Agent

10714. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact Arya Travels of Calcutta is allowed to work as General Sales Agent of Air-India by using Air-India office and staff facility and given a commission of 12 percent as against 9 percent to International Air Transport Association agent thereby reducing Air India's earning; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA): (a) and (b). M/s. Arya Travels with their Head Office in Ranchi are Air India's General Sales Agent for the territory of Bihar, Orissa, West Bengal (excluding the Metropolitan city of Calcutta) and the seven Hill States comprising of Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland and Tripura. They are not Air India's general Sales Agent for the metropolitan city of Calcutta and do not use the Air India office and Air India facilities at Calcutta. M/s. Arya Travels have an office in Calcutta located at Hotel Hindustan International, Room No.112, 235/1, A.J.Bose Road, Calcutta to service their passengers.

In line with the IATA Regulations like all other GSAs, M/s.Arya Travels are entitled to 9% Agency Commission on the total sales and also 3% over-ridding commission on sales on Air-India sectors. Air India was loosing its market share in the above territories due to the activities of other carriers who were operating in the area through their GSAs. In the absence of full fledged Air India offices, a GSA was appointed to retain the market share from these territories. M/s. Arya Travels who are Air-India's GSA are well established and have generated revenues for Air India in the face of competition.

[*Translation*]

Cleaning of Yamuna River

10715. SHRI MANVENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for cleaning Yamuna river.

(b) if so, the details of the scheme and the date when it is likely to be launched;

(c) whether government propose to include Mathura under this scheme; and

(d) if so, by what time and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R.ANSARI): (a) and (b). No specific action plan for cleaning of the river Yamuna has been formulated. The State Governments of Uttar Pradesh and Haryana and the Delhi Administration have prepared schemes for prevention of pollution of the river;

(c) and (d). The State government of Uttar Pradesh has formulated schemes for improvement of sewerage, drainage and tapping of nullahs discharged into the river at Vrindavan, Agra and Mathura. In Mathura, bulk of the work of renovation of the Bengali ghat and the Vrindavan gate pumping stations and repair of sewers has been completed.

[*English*]

Reduction in Berthing Charges for Fishing vessels at Paradip Port

10716. SHRI SOMNATH RATH: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to reduce the berthing charges for the fishing vessels at Paradip Port;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any representations have

been received in this regard; and

(d) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). Yes Sir. However considering the increase in cost of operation in the recent years it has not been possible to accede to the request for reducing the berthing charges.

Indo-Burma Cultural Relations

10717. SHRI H.N.NANJE GOWDA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and Burma have agreed to expand and strengthen cultural relations and provide more facilities for visit of Buddhist pilgrims from Burma;

(b) if so, whether any agreement has been reached in this regard; and

(c) whether any exhibition will be arranged in the two countries by each other to show the country's cultural and welfare activities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P.SHAHI): (a) to (c). In the deliberations held in New Delhi on 4th April, 1988 between the Indian and Burmese delegations during the recent visit of the Burmese Cultural Delegation led by H.E.UAung Kyaw Myint, Minister for Culture and Information, Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, it was proposed that effective steps should be taken by both the countries to implement the decisions taken during the recent visit of the Prime Minister of India to Burma to expand and strengthen cultural relations and also provide further facilities for visiting Buddhist pilgrims from Burma. The Burmese Delegation was informed that a tour package for groups of Buddhist pilgrims has been worked out for the Calcutta-Gaya-Varanasi-Gorakhpur-Calcutta route. Among other things, India offered to send a photographic exhibition on "Buddha — His Times and Monuments" to Burma along with relics from Piprahwa (Kapilavastu), and suggested that Burma may send an exhibition of traditional arts and crafts to India. It was also agreed that both the countries would explore the possibilities of exchanging exhibitions of Buddhist art.

Carry Forward Posts of SC/ST in Indian Airlines

10718. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister ofCIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of posts of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes carried forward as on 1st January, 1986, 1st January, 1987 and 1st January, 1988 and the number of those reserved during the years 1986, 1987 and 1988 in Indian Airlines;

(b) the total number of candidates selected and placed in panels and the number of those finally appointed during the years 1986, 1987 and 1988 separately and the number of SC and ST among them;

(c) whether Presidential Directive dated 9 December, 1982 stipulating reservations upto 50 percent for fresh and carry forward reservations with reference to total vacancies in a particular year was followed; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND

FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA): (a) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(b) The requisite information is as follows:—

		1986	1987	1988 (upto 31.3.88)
A.	*Number of candidates empanelled.*			
	Total number:	7058	3762	600
	No. of SC:	1163	647	148
	No. of ST:	307	157	29
B.	*Number of candidates appointed.*			
	Total Number:	3078	1817	118
	No.of SC:	464	325	28
	No.of ST:	104	110	24

(c) Yes, Sir. Instructions contained in the Deptt. of Personnel and A.R.O.M. No.36012/3/78-Estt. (SCT) dated 9th February, 1982 (and not dated 9th December 1982) are followed.

(d) Does not arise.

Complaints Regarding A.I.I.M.S.

10719. SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of complaints received by Government/AIIMS authorities regarding refusal to admit serious patients, delays in the admission of patients, long dates for examination/ investigations requiring urgent attention and the indifferent attitude of the doctors towards the patients during the years 1987 and 1988;

(b) whether Government/AIIMS authorities have made any inquiry into these complaints; and

(c) if so, the outcome thereof and the corrective measures taken by Government/ AIIMS authorities to improve the working of the AIIMS?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA): (a) to (c). The available bed strength of AIIMS hospital is inadequate to admit all the patients who need admission. However, all efforts are made to admit the patients who come to hospital in life threatening situations. The patients have to wait at times for months for undergoing sophisticated investigations due to limited resources/ facilities for investigative procedures as compared to the demand. The AIIMS hospital have evolved a comprehensive system for redressal of grievances of the patients on the spot, attending the OPD and patients admitted to wards through senior officers of the Hospital Administration and the Grievances Committee constituted for the purpose and corrective measures are taken by the Institute authorities. There has been no established cases of negligence and professional incompetence on the part of the doctors or other hospital staff towards any patient. 5 complaint regarding alleged negligence in the treatment of patients were received during the year 1987 and 1 complaint since the beginning of 1988. All the complains except the complaint received in 1988 were placed before the Grievances Committee.

Loss/Embezzlement of Funds at Project Office of Dredging Corporation of India, Visakhapatnam

10720. DR.V.VENKATESH: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the policy and procedure to investigate cases of loss or embezzlement of funds in the Dredging Corporation of India, Visakhapatnam;

(b) the details of loss of funds at the Project Office of DCI, Visakhapatnam during 1987 and the present position of the case;

(c) the details of loss/embezzlement of funds in DGNP Project Office Visakhapatnam during March, 1988 and present position of the case;

(d) whether the Manager Operations is also acting as Chief Vigilance Officer; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor and the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) The Policy in the Dredging Corporation is that when any case about embezzlement or loss of funds comes to the notice of the Corporation, then a preliminary investigation is done by Vigilance Division, and thereafter cases if necessary are referred to CBI for further investigation or dealt with departmentally.

(b) During April, 1987 a case relating to misappropriation of official funds to the tune of Rs.95,980.87 at DGNP Project of Dredging Corporation of India at Visakhapatnam was reported. After preliminary investigation by Vigilance Department, the case was referred to CBI, Visakhapatnam on 6-5-87 for detailed investigation. CBI has filed a F.I.R. on 1.6.1987.

(c) During March, 1988 a case relating to missing 9 cheque leaves and subsequent encashment of 7 cheques belonging to DGNP Project Office, Visakhapatnam to the tune of Rs.2.79 lakhs was detected by the Vigilance Department. After preliminary investigation this case has been referred to CBI, Visakhapatnam on 2.4.1988 for detailed investigation. Since Departmental disciplinary proceedings/ criminal proceedings are contemplated 4 concerned employees were placed under suspension.

(d) Yes.

(e) The post of Chief Vigilance Officer in DGI is a part-time one and the Vigilance work is usually given to a Senior Officer in addition to his own duties.

[*Translation*]

Navodaya Vidyalayas in Uttar Pradesh

10721. SHRI AKHTAR HASAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of places and districts where Navodaya Vidyalayas have been opened in Uttar Pradesh so far and the number of Vidyalayas being run in tents at present;

(b) whether Government propose to open a Navodaya Vidyalaya in Kairana in district Muzaffarnagar; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P.SHAHI): (a) A list indicating the places and districts in Uttar Pradesh where Navodaya Vidyalayas are functioning at present is given below. No vidyalaya is functioning in tents.

(b) and (c). No, Sir. On the recommendations of the State Government and the Inspection Team, a Navodaya Vidyalaya has been sanctioned for establishment during 1988-89 at Baghra in Muzaffarnagar District.

STATEMENT

Sl.No.	*Places where Navodaya Vidyalaya situated*	*District*
1	*2*	*3*
	Uttar Pradesh	
1.	Sardhana	Meerut
2.	Rudrapur	Nainital
3.	Dhaba Semar	Faizabad
4.	Buklana	Bulandshahar
5.	Chaubari	Bareilly
6.	Mariahu	Jaunpur
7.	Barua Sagar	Jhansi
8.	Gauriganj	Sultanpur
9.	Bawan Buzurg Balla	Rai Bareli
10.	Jangal Agahi	Gorakhpur
11.	Jiyanpur	Azamgarh
12.	Dilwara	Lalitpur

1	2	3
13.	Rohilla	Farukhabad
14.	Patherakalan	Mirzapur
15.	Kirtanpur	Bharaich
16.	Uttarkhanda Vidyapeetha	Chamoli
17.	Kholagarh	Tehri
18.	Sarsaul	Kanpur
19.	Tarikhet	Almora

[*English*]

Over-bridge at Nandyal

10722.SHRI M.SUBBA REDDY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Andhra Pradesh has sent a proposal for construction of an over-bridge at Nandyal;

(b) if so, when the construction work is likely to start; and

(c) if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) After the plans and estimate for the work are finalised jointly with the State Government, the work on the approaches of the bridge will be undertaken by the State Government and for the bridge proper by the Railways.

(c) Does not arise.

Reconstitution of Boards of AI and IA

10723. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL:
SHRIMATI USHA CHAUDHARY:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the boards of Air-India and Indian Airlines are proposed to be reconstituted; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the changes proposed to be made therein?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA): (a) and (b). The current terms of the Boards of Directors of Air India and Indian Airlines is till 30th June, 1988. No decision has yet been taken on the question of reconstitution of the Boards of Directors of the two airlines.

Policy on Private Sector Hospitals

10724. SHRI D.P.JADEJA: Will the

Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the Government policy on private sector hospitals with modern facilities like Apollo Hospital in Madras;

(b) whether Government propose to invite Non-resident Indians to come forward to set up such hospitals; and

(c) the policy of Government to increase hospitals through private investment?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA): (a) to (c). The Governments policy is to encourage the establishment of Private Sector Hospitals with modern facilities. The Government is pursuing a policy of liberalisation of imports of essential medical equipment not manufactured in the country. The Government would provide the above facilities to non-resident Indians who propose to set up such Hospitals.

Central Registration of Drugs

10725. SHRI G.S.BASAVARAJU:
SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI:
SHRI V.KRISHNA RAO:
SHRI S.B.SIDNAL:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the All India Drug Action Network has suggested for central registration of all drugs marketed in the country so that sub-standard, spurious and hazardous drugs are not marketed;

(b) whether Government have agreed to the suggestion; and

(c) if so, by what time final decision in this regard is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA): (a) to (c). The need for Central Registration has been suggested at various forums from time to time. State Governments are the licensing authorities for manufacture and sale of drugs and drugs permitted by them are registered with them. In respect of "New Drugs" clearance is given by Drugs Controller (India) and these are registered with him.

The provisions of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act and the Rules thereunder for manufacture, sale and distributions of drugs and enforced by the State Drugs Control Authorities. The Drugs Consultative Committee, a statutory body under the provisions of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act periodically review the enforcement and standards of quality of drugs.

Ships Called at Visakhapatnam and Kakinada Ports

10726. SHRI T.BALA GOUD: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state the number of ships of the Shipping Corporation of India which called at Visakhapatnam and Kakinada ports separately during 1986 and 1987 respectively?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): Number of ships of the Shipping Corporation of India which called at Visakhapatnam and Kakinada ports during 1986-1987 is indicated below:—

(i) Visakhapatnam Port:

Year	*Number of Ships*
1986	177
1987	244

(ii) Kakinada Port:

Year	Number of Ships
1986	6
1987	10

Revenue Earned Expenditure on dredging at Cochin Port

10727. PROF.K.V.THOMAS: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the revenue earned and the amount spent on dredging operations by the Cochin Port during the last three years separately;

(b) the man days lost due to labour strikes/ troubles, in Cochin Port during the last three years; and

(c) the number of accidents occurred and loss suffered as a result thereof at the said Port during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) The revenue earned and the amount spent on dredging operations by the Cochin Port Trust during the last three years are given below:—

		1985-86	*1986-87* *Rs. in lakhs)*	*1987-88* *(upto Dec. 87)*
1.	Income earned	3264	3719	2628
2.	Expenditure on dredging	1193	946	566

(b) Mandays lost due to strikes/ work stoppages during the last three years is as follows:—

		1985-86	*1986-37*	*1987-88*
1.	Port Labour	3436	Nil	Nil
2.	DLB Labour	4534	572	346
	TOTAL	7970	572	346

(c) Only one major accident has taken place during the last three years relating to the damage to the two unloading arms at the Cochin Oil Terminal. the loss to the Port is estimated at Rs.110 lakhs.

[*Translation*]

Harmful Effect of Blood of Drug Addicts

10728.PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT: Will the Minister of HEALTH

AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the blood of drug addicts is harmful instead of being useful for patients;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to issue directives not to take blood of smack and other drug addicts;

(c) whether Government also propose to issue instructions to blood banks not to purchase blood from drug addicts; and

(d) the other steps Government propose to take to ensure that the donors of blood are not drug addicts?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). Directives have already been issued to Government Hospitals Institutions to collect blood only from voluntary/ relative donors. Medical Officers attached to the blood banks are required under the rules to check the detailed history including history of drug addiction. The question of purchase of blood does not arise as Government is not in favour of commercialisation of blood.

District Science Centres in Uttar Pradesh

10729. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of those districts of Uttar Pradesh where Zila Vigyan Kendras (District Science Centres) have been opened;

(b) the names of the districts where Zila Vigyan Kendras are proposed to be opened during the next two years; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P.SHAHI): (a) No Zila Vigyan Kendra has been opened so far in Uttar Pradesh.

(b) The State Government of Uttar Pradesh propose to set up in the next two years District Science Clubs/ Centres in the districts of Meerut, Shahjahanpur, Nainital, Moradabad, Fatehpur and Faizabad.

(c) The objective of the State Government is to set up one Science Club/Centre in each Commissionery of Uttar Pradesh by the end of the 7th Five Year Plan, so as to create scientific temper in society, to disseminate scientific knowledge and to give information about scientific and technological requirements at the grassroot level for development. The selection of a district for setting up a Science Club/Centre will be made keeping in view the backwardness of the district and the need for science and technology inputs for its development. Science and technology components will be identified and incorporated in District Plans through the Science Club/Centres.

[*English*]

Conversion of Parli-Dound Railway Link

10730. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether gauge conversion work is progressing on railway line between Parli-Dound;

(b) the total distance of conversion to be effected;

(c) when the above conversion work is likely to be completed ; and

(d) the financial allocation made in the budget in the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) B.G. Line exists between Dhond and Manmad. Conversion of Manmad-Parli Vaijnath MG line into BG is approved. Work between Manmad and Aurangabad is in progress;

(b) 354 Kms.

(c) Its completion will depend on the availability of resources in the coming years.

(d) Rs. 5 crores.

Vayudoot Service for Kanyakumari

10731. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to connect Kanyakumari with Vayudoot service; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA) : (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise.

Capacity of International Airports to Handle Passengers/Cargo

10732. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to refer to the reply given on 17th March, 1988 to Starred Question No. 324 regarding declaration of national airports and international airports and state:

(a) the present capacity of the international airports in the country to handle passengers and air cargo;

(b) the capacity utilised during 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88.

(c) the increase in passenger and air cargo movement expected by 1995;

(d) whether the Conference of the International Civil Airports Association for Asia and Pacific Region held in New Delhi in the end of 1987 concluded that in view of the growth of air traffic and air cargo the airports will have to be expanded to meet the growing needs; and

(e) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by Government to meet the increasing requirements?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTI LAL VORA) : (a) to (c). The requisite information is given in Statements -I,II and III below:-

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

STATEMENT-I

The present capacity of International Airports in India.

Airport	Passenger handling Capacity (In million)		Cargo handling capacity (In Metric Tones)
1	2	3	4
	International	Domestic	
Bombay	5.0	3.95	1,32177

1	2	3	4
Calcutta	0 3	1 13	12,501
Delhi	3 33	4.50	1,05,690
Madras	0.33	1 22	26,801

STATEMENT-II

The capacity Utilised in 1985 86,1986-87 and 1987-88-

Passenger & cargo Traffic at IAAI Airports

Passenger Traffic (Passengers in Million)

Year	Bombay	Calcutta	Delhi	Madras
International				
1985-86	4 06	0 42	2 36	0.40
1986-87	4 30	0 47	2 39	0 39
1987-88	4 56*	0 53	2 58	0.43
Domestic				
1985-86	4 00	1 62	2 95	1.26
1986-87	4 26	1 76	3 18	1 37
1987-88	4 60*	1 86	3 48	1 48

Cargo Traffic (in '000 tonnes)

Year	Bombay	Calcutta	Delhi	Madras
International				
1985-86	125	9	69	16
1986-87	128	10	69	22
1987-88	131*	12	85	26

Domestic

1985-86	39	21	37	14
1986-87	41	23	38	13
1987-88	47*	23	41	14

STATEMENT-III

Traffic Handled in 1987-88 and the Projected Traffic by 1994-95-Expected Increase.

Air Port		Passengers (in million)		Cargo (in '000 tonnes).	
		Int'1	Domestic	Int'1	Domestic
Bombay	1987-88*	4.56	4.60	131	47
	1994-965	6.85	9.13	274	88
	% Increase	50.2%	98.5%	109.2%	87.2%
Calcutta					
	1987-88	0.53	1.86	12	23
	1994-95	0.75	3.26	19	47
	% increase	41.5%	75.3%	58.3	104.3%
Delhi	1987-88	2.58	3.48	85	41
	1994-95	4.11	6.82	128	81
	% Increase	59.3%	96.0%	50.6%	97.6%
Madras	1987-88	0.43	1.48	26	14
	1994-95	0.84	2.94	741	21
	% Increase	95.3%	98.6%	57.7%	50.0%

*** Provisional**

Utilisation of Laid up Vessels

10733. SHRI MANIK REDDY : Will the **Minister** of SURFACE TRANSPORT be **pleased** to state:

(a) the measures being taken to utilise the laid up vessels (ships);

(b) whether a few such vessels are in good condition but are not being used;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the total cost of the laid up vessels?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) to (d). Presently, 34 vessels belonging to the Indian merchant fleet are laid up. This figure includes 22 vessels belonging to Scindia Steam Navigation Company which are not in operation on account of financial problems of the company. Vessels are laid up for various reasons, such as, pending permission to scrap the vessels or in cases after approval is received, till their final disposal. At times, vessels are laid up temporarily because of lack of sufficient cargo availability. The decision to scrap vessels is a commercial decision of the company. The approximate value of laid up ships is Rs. 65 to 70 crores.

[*Translation*]

Carelessness in performance of duty by drivers and guards

10734. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some passenger and goods train drivers and guards have been found responsible for dereliction of duty during the last three months;'

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the concerted action taken by Government against such officials?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

[*English*]

National Conference on Child Education

10735. SHRIMATI N.P. JHANSI LAKSHMI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a National Conference of Child Education was organised by the Indian Council for Child Education in the first week of November, 1987 in Delhi.;

(b) if so, the details of the participants;

(c) the nature of discussions held; and

(d) the recommendations made by the Conference ?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) to (d). Indian Council for Child Education organised a conference on November 6 & 7 , 1987 which was inaugurated by the Chief Justice of India. According to the information available, a large number of teachers, persons connected with voluntary agencies, educationists, etc. participated in the Conference. No specific recommendations have been made to the Government in this behalf.

Salary Restrictions for Specialist Treatment in Dr. R.M.L. Hospital

10736. KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any rules specifying any salary restriction for availing of the Specialist treatment in Dr. R.M.L.Hospital;

(b) if so, the minimum salary which entitles a C.G.H.S beneficiary of availing of a Specialist treatment by prior appointment with the Sr. Physician;

(c) whether it is a fact that some senior doctors in Dr. R.M.L.Hospital do not give any appointment to a patient despite being covered by the rules of entitlement; and

(d) if so, the corrective steps Government propose to take to ensure that rules are followed by the Specialists?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA): (a) and (b). Officers drawing Rs. 1600/- per month or above in the pre-revised scale are entitled for direct consultation with CGHS Specialist. Other CGHS beneficiaries can avail Specialist services if they are referred for such consultation by the concerned dispensary.

(c) No Such instance has come to notice.

(d) Does not arise in view of answer to (c) above.

Cleaning of Ganges

10737. SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the public sector undertakings identified by Government as pollution causing units along Ganges river; and

(b) the details of steps taken by public sector undertakings to instal effluent treatment plants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) An Expert Group set up by the Steering Committee for the Ganga Action Plan reviewed the information obtained from the State Pollution Control Boards concerned and has estimated that 264 industrial units located along the banks of the Ganga are polluting the river. Out of this, considering the volume of discharge and the characteristics of the effluents, 68 industrial units have been identified as gross polluters. Among them, 26 are Central public sector undertakings and 6 are State undertakings.

(b) At the commencement of the Ganga Action Plan, only 4 public sector undertakings had treatment facilities. In consultation with the Central Government Ministries and the State agencies concerned, the Ganga Project Directorate has been reviewing the position periodically regarding the setting up of effluents treatment facilities in the remaining cases.

The presuit position is as follows:-

	Central Government Undertakings	*State Undertakings*
1	*2*	*3*
(i) Effluent treatment plants provided	10	-
(ii) Effluent treatment plants under construction	6	2

1	2	3
(iii) Schemes under preparation	9	2
(iv) No response so far	-	2
(v) Units closed	1	-
Total	26	6

In respect of Indian Paper & Pulp Ltd., a State Government undertaking in West Bengal, action under Environment (Protection)Act, 1986 has been taken and the undertaking has been directed to close with effect from 2.5.88.

Contraceptive Developed by National Institute of Health and Family Welfare

10738. SHRI C. SAMBU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Institute of Health and Family Welfare, New Delhi has developed any contraceptive in its laboratory;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA) · (a) to (c). The National Institute of Health and Family Welfare is involved in the development of newer contraceptives in collaboration with Indian Council of Medical Research. However, no new contraceptive has so far been developed by National Institute of Health and Family Welfare.

The development of contraceptives is a long drawn process. Once of success is achieved with laboratory animals, the potentiality is checked in the non-human primate. Subsequently, the Phase I, II and III clinical trials are conducted before it is declared to be available for introduction in the contraceptive programme In this long drawn process, the Institute has achieved limited success and will be pursuing further action

[*Translation*]

Allocation for Govind Ballabh Pant Environmental Research Institute, Almora

10739 SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated during 1988-89 for the construction and functioning of the Govind Ballabh Pant Environmental Research Institute at Katarmal, Almora;

(b) whether some sub-centres of this institute are proposed to be set up during the current year,

(c) if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) Rupees fifty lakhs.

(b) No Sir.

(c) Does not arise

(d) Existing institutions/universities in the region will form the operational network of the Institute.

[*English*]

Food Samples Lifted in Delhi

10740. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state the number of samples of food articles lifted by the Food Inspectors of the Department of Prevention of Food Adulteration, Delhi during the last six months, month-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA): (a) As per the information made available by the Delhi Administration, the month-wise number of food samples lifted by the Food Inspectors under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 during the last six months is as under:-

1.	November, 1987	- 106
2.	December, 1987	- 144
3.	January, 1988	- 109
4.	February, 1988	- 135
5.	March, 1988	- 70
6.	April, 1988	- 93

Upgradation of Trunk Routes

10741. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways intend to work out Bombay-Delhi- Calcutta-Madras trunk lines for intensive development to carry high speed traffic;

(b) if so, whether the load carrying capacity of goods trains on these routes would also be raised substantially; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) Yes, sir.

(b) Yes sir.

(c) Improvements to the infrastructure, in the form of upgradation of tracks and signalling systems, and to the rolling stock in the from of more powerful locomotives hauling heavier train loads at higher average speeds than at present, have been envisaged.

Sale of Non-Medicinal Items

10742. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether non-medicinal items are being sold by drug companies to hospitals and dispensaries;

(b) if so, the details of such items;

(c) whether Government have issued instructions to provide test report alongwith such items;

(d) whether consumption of such non-medicinal items particularly Glycerine has caused large number of deaths in the country; and

(e) the preventive steps taken by Government to control the sale of such items?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF

CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA) : (a) to (c). Drug companies may be selling to hospitals non-medical times, such as thermometers, i.v. fluid sets, etc. As regards dual purpose items like Glycerine and Sodium Bicarbonate, the drug companies must ensure that they conform to pharmaceutical standards while supplying them to hospitals and other institutions.

(d) According to information available, 14 deaths took place in J.J. Hospital, Bombay, in January-February, 1986 on account of administration of adulterated Glycerine.

(e) Every licensed manufacturer is required to have adequate testing facilities. He must test the products before releasing them in the market. State Drug Controllers have been instructed to ensure that quality control provisions are enforced very strictly.

Supply of Wagons for Transportation of Goods

10743. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria for supplying empty wagons to different railway stations for transportation of goods by the private traders/businessmen/industrialists;

(b) the system of monitoring to ensure that the procedure laid down is strictly enforced;

(c) whether Government have received any complaint of irregularity of supplying wagons at different stations;

(d) if so, the number of complaints received by Government during the last three years, year-wise and zone-wise; and

(e) the steps being taken to implement the system of supplying wagons at each railway station for transportation of goods strictly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) The criteria for supply of wagons include

i) Priority laid down in the preferential Traffic Schedule;

ii) date of registration of indents; &

iii) Operational considerations including clubbing of indents to form rakes; etc.

(b) Supply of wagons is, by and large, planned and monitored by the divisional office in consultation with headquarter office, if required.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) No such records are maintained.

(e) The system has been so streamlined that there are hardly any cases of irregularities. However, individual complaints are investigated and corrective action taken wherever required.

Conversation of Latur Road-Kurudwadi Narrow Gauge

10744. SHRI ARVIND TULSHI KAMBLE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for conversion of Latur Road-Kurudwadi narrow gauge railway link into broad gauge; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI

MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Cancellation of Drug Licence

10745. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the licences of some drug companies of Delhi manufacturing substandard drugs were cancelled during the last two years; and

(b) if so, the details of such companies?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA) : (a) As per information given by the Delhi Administration, licences of two drugs manufacturing firms in Delhi were cancelled during the period 1986-87 and 1987-88 for manufacturing drugs not of standard quality. Besides, permission to manufacture specific drugs were withdrawn during this period from the licences of 14 firms as the drugs were found to be not of standard quality on test.

(b) The names of such companies are given in statements I and II below:-

STATEMENT-I

Name of the firms whose licences were cancelled:

Sl.No.	*Name of Address & the firms*	*Name of the drug*
1.	M/s. Jackson Drugs, Okhla Industrial Area, New Delhi	Chlordiazepowder Tablets I.P.B.No. CM - 6
2.	M/s. B.R. Surgical 2369/1, Shadi Khampur, New Delhi.	Handloom Rolled Bandage.

STATEMENT-II

Names of Firms and Products for which permission has been withdrawn.

Sl.No.	*Name & Address of the firm*	*Name of the Drug*
1	2	3
1.	M/s. Shamsons Laboratories (P) Ltd., A-64/2, G.T Karnal Road, Industrial Area, Delhi	Proxone Capsules B.No. 6 TC.
2.	M/s. Vishal Therapocare Laboratories, A-81, G.T. Karnal Road, Industrial Area, Delhi	Folic Acid & Ferrous Sulphate Tablets B.Nos. 100585 (Theron Tablets)

1	2	3
3.	M/s. Dee Pharma Ltd., B-142, Okhala Indl. Area, Phase-I, New Delhi	Dee Strep Suspension B.Nos. i) DES-607 ii) DES-611, iii) DES-614
4.	M/s. Eves Laboratories, B-59, G.T. Karnal Road, Indl. Area, Delhi	Amlin Dry Syrup B. No. PE-85
5.	M/s Civil Drugs Laboratories, A-57, G.T. Karnal Road, Delhi	Ashoka Liquid Extract, B.No. 5
6.	La Grande Pvt. Ltd, G-40/2, Lawrance Road, Delhi	i) Metronidazole Tabs. I.P. (Trichocid) B. NO. T-1873. II Lingin Tabs. B.No. T-1492
7.	Tosniwal Drugs & Pharmaceuticals (P) Ltd., 4/16-B, Asaf Ali Road, N.Delhi	Analgin Tabls. I.P. B.No. 51107 & 5716.
8.	U.R. Pharma, 4/2611, Debari Colony.	i) Clove Oil I.P B. No 027 ii) Zinc Oxide I.B B.No 015
	Medochem Laboratories (P) Ltd., Vishwas Nagar, Delhi	Neokab Suspension B.No 1125
10.	Algine Industries, A-67, Naraina Indl. Area, Phase-I, New Delhi	Metromidazole Suspension B.No. 1172
11.	Associated Pharma, 8/29, Kirti Nagar, New Delhi.	Tobicide 400 Tabs. B.No. TCC-II
12.	Bio-Laboratories, 3026/7, Ranjit Nagar, New Delhi	Biodine Gum Paint B.No. BLM-29.
13.	Siomin Laboratories (P) Ltd., A-27, Bali Nagar, New Delhi	Meloxane Suspension, B.No. S-52012.
14.	New Life Pharmaceuticals, Z-32 Okhla Indl. Area Phase-II, New Delhi	Oral Rehydration Mixture B.No. EP-206.

Pregnancy After Sterilisation Operations

10746. SHRIMATI USHA CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of failure of sterilisation operations which resulted in pregnancy during the last one year; and

(b) the remedial steps taken/proposed to make the operations safe?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA) : (a) The total number of cases brought to the notice of this Ministry in year 1987-88 is:

1987-88 - 4 (Four)

(b) The following schemes have been formulated by Government of India to make sterilization programme more effective:-

i) Better training of medical officers and para-medical staff in sterilisation operations.

ii) For this training, sixteen laparoscopic training centres are functioning besides training facilities have been provided to 'A' type PP centres.

iii) Establishment of Centre of Excellence to ensure better quality of sterilisation and recanalisation in Microsurgery.

iv) Supply of best quality laparoscopes internationally available to all PP centres and best quality of falope rings to be used in lapsroscopic sterilisation.

v) Instructions have issued to all States/UTs to follow each and every case of sterilisation case during first week, 1st month and 1st year.

vi) Government of India is providing funds for improving and renovation and upgrading operation theatre and purchase of better equipment and instrument at up graded PHCs for effective sterilisation programme.

vii) from time to time meeting of Director of Health Services of States/UTs.

Expenditure on Maintenance of Aircraft of AI

10747. PROF. RAMAKRISHNA MORE: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Air-India's fleet has been practically stagnant since 1980 and the fleet is about 10 years old and require replacement;'

(b) if so, the details thereof and the annual expenditure incurred on their maintenance;

(c) the total cost involved in the replacement of the ageing fleet and the period by which the old fleet is likely to be replaced; and

(d) the reasons for not replacing the old fleet in time?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA) : (a) and (b). During the period 1981-88, Air India has acquired three A-300 -B4 aircraft and six A-310-300 aircraft, Six old B-707 aircraft have also been phased out. One B-747 aircraft in replacement of 'Emperor Kanishka' which crashed in 1985 has also been inducted into the fleet.

Replacement of aircraft in the fleet of Air India is not absolutely necessary on airworhthiness/safety considerations as the aircraft are designed to provide continued airworthiness by suitable monitoring of the maintenance procedures. The expenditure on maintenance during the years 1985-86 and 1986-87 was Rs. 65.99 crores and Rs. 76.08 crores respectively.

(c) According to the plans now prepared, the cost of replacement/augmentation of the Air India fleet upto the year 1995-96 has been estimated at Rs. two thousand crores.

(d) Operations of old aircraft by Air India does not involve any flying risks since the aircraft are maintained according to the specifications of the airworthiness authorities which are modified on continuous basis. The aircraft have also been designed to give continuous airworthiness through requisite maintenance programmes evolved from time to time. However, new aircraft have been inducted into the fleet in 1982 and 1986 while phasing out old aircraft, to modernise the fleet and to improve the services.

[*Translation*]

Vacancies of Hindi Officers in IA

10748 SHRI YOGESHWAR PRASAD YOGESH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of vacancies of Hindi Officers in the Indian Airlines; and

(b) the steps proposed to be taken to fill these vacancies?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA) : (a) One.

(b) Action has already been initiated by Indian Airlines to fill up the vacancy.

[*English*]

Proposals for Recruitment in Indian Airlines

10749. SHRI HAROOBHAI MEHTA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to acute shortage of staff the management of Indian Airlines has approached the Government for clearance to their various proposals to recruit candidates already selected by them and included in the selection panels;

(b) if so, when these proposals were submitted to Government and the reasons advanced by the Indian Airlines for seeking such clearance during the last one year; and

(c) whether any decision has been taken on these proposals and if not, the reasons therefor, and the number of proposals pending clearance for more than six months?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Sub-ordinate and Attached Offices of the Ministry of Railways

10750. SHRIMATI D.K.BHANDARI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are certain sub-ordinate, attached offices under the Ministry of Railways;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there are certain offices directly under the control of the Ministry ;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether certain offices under the Ministry having independent set up are getting financial assistance from the Ministry; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) and (b). A statement is given below:-

(c) No, sir.

(d) Does not arise

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

STATEMENT

List of Attached and Subordinate Offices functioning under Ministry of Railways

I. Attached Offices

1. Research, Designs & Standards Organisation, Alambagh, Lucknow.
2. Railway Liaison Office, Parliament Street, New Delhi

II Sub-ordinate Offices

(a) Zonal Railways

1. Central Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay.
2. Eastern Railway, Fairlie Place, 17-Netaji Subhash Road, Calcutta.
3. Northern Railway, Baroda House, New Delhi.
4. North Eastern Railway, Gorakhpur.
5. Northeast Frontier Railway, Maligaon, Guwahati.
6. Southern Railway, Park Town, Madras.
7. South Central Railway, Secunderabad.
8. South Eastern Railway, 16th Strand Road, Garden Reach, Calcutta.
9. Western Railway Churchgate, Bombay.

(b) Production Units:

10. Chittaranjan Locomotive Works, Chittaranjan, West Bengal.
11. Integral Coach Factory, Perambur, Madras.
12. Diesel Locomotive Works, Varanasi.
13. Wheel & Axle Plant, Yelahanka ,Bangalore.
14. Diesel Component Works, Nabha Road, Patiala.
15. Rail Coach Factory, Kapurthala.

(c) Other Offices:

16. Railway Rates Tribunal, Poonamalee, High Road, Egmore , Madras.
17. General Manger, Central Organ-

isation for Railway Electrification, Allahabad.

18. General Manager, (Construction), Northeast Frontier Railway Maligaon, Guwahati.

19. Office of the Chief Mining Adviser, Dhanbad.

20. Central Organisation for Modernisation of Workshops, Railway Offices Complex, Tilak Bridge, New Delhi 110002.

(d) Central Training Institutions:

21. Indian Railway Institute of Signal Engineering & Telecommunications, Secunderabad-500017.

22. Indian Railway Institute of Advanced Track Technology, Pune-411001.

23. Indian Railway Institute of Mechanical Engineering , Jamalpur.

24. Indian Railway Institute of Electrical Engineering, Nasik Road.

25. Railway Staff College, Vadodara.

(e) Metropolitan Organisations:

26. Metropolitan Transport Project, Metro Rail Bhavan, 13/1, Chowrangee Road, Calcutta.

27. Metropolitan Transport Project, Near Patel Nagar Railway Station, New Delhi

28. Metropolitan Transport Project, Pariyan, Peryar, E.V.R. High Road, Egmore, Madras 60008.

29. Metropolitan Transport Project, Churchgate Station, Building, Bombay.

Danish Aid for Women field Workers

10751. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Denmark propose to provide aid and assistance to women field workers to become self dependent;

(b) whether women field workers in Orissa would be trained in the field of horticulture;

(c) if so, the amount of Danish aid likely to be received for the above purpose; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA) : (a) Yes, Sir, a project 'Training and Extension for Women in Agriculture' is being implemented in the States of, Karnataka, Tamilnadu and Orissa with the assistance of the Danish International Development Agency.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). Danish aid to the extent of Rs. 2.13 crores for a period of 5 years from December 1987 to November 1992 is available for Orissa. Details are as under:-

i) Districts to be covered

1. Puri
2. Ganjam
3. 'Bolangir
4. Dhenkanal

ii) Duration	5 Years
iii) Coverage	50, 000 women will be trained directly and indirectly.
iv) Cost	Rs. 2.13 crores.

Discontentment Among AIIMS Doctors for Promotional Opportunities

10752. SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the discontentment among the doctors and specialists in the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi due to poor promotional opportunities in the Institute;

(b) whether Government have received any memorandum from the doctors of the Institute; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken by Government to provide better promotional opportunities to the doctors and the specialists in the Institute to boost their morale?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA) : (a) to (c). The doctors of the AIIMS have submitted a memorandum to the Director, AIIMS for cadre review and time bound promotion as in the Central health Service. The Governing Body of the AIIMS in its meeting held on 26.4. 1988 has authorised the President, AIIMS to constitute a Committee for cadre review for AIIMS Faculty Staff.

Improvement of Iron-Ore Handling Facilities at Paradip Port

10753. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether M/s. Hyundai Corporation of South Korea have been entrusted the preparation of a Detailed Project Report for improving iron-ore handling facilities at Paradip Port;

(b) if so,whether the Detailed Project Report has been received and approved by Government;'

(c) if so, the time by which the scheme is likely to be implemented;

(d) if not, the reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The Detailed Project Report is expected to be received by January, 1989. Further Action can be taken only after examination of D.P.R.

Allotment of Units to Orthopaedic Surgeons

10754. SHRI R. DHANUSHKODI ATHITHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Orthopaedic surgeons are allotted units in Central Government Hospitals after one year of service;

(b) whether such a system is not adopted in Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, New Delhi and Orthopaedic surgeons with a service of number of years have not been allotted units so far;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps being taken to rectify the situation so that this class of doctors does not suffer?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA) : (a) to (d). There is no hard and fast rule for allotment of a Unit. The division of a Department into various units is a purely internal arrangement determined by the Head of the Institution to streamline the functioning of a particular department.

Claim to a unit cannot be made on the basis of seniority. The doctor has to prove his competency, efficiency and capability for handling work independently which includes emergencies of all sorts.

[*Translation*]

Recognition to Electropathy

10755. SHRI MANKURAM SODI:
SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN:
SHRI BAPULAL MALVIYA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a sub-committee to consider the question of giving recognition to electropathy, the fifty system of medical treatment was constituted by Government on 19 April, 1988; and

(b) if so, the time by which its report is likely to be submitted to Government?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA) : (a) A decision has been taken to constitute a sub-committee for investigating the Electropathy system of medicine; the same has not been constituted so far.

(b) Does not arise.

[*English*]

Launching of Special Programmes to Check Infant Mortality

10756. SHRI S.B.SIDNAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Karnataka has the second lowest infant mortality in the country;

(b) if so, the mortality rate State-wise;

(c) whether Union Government have launched a special programme in the States where the mortality rates are high;

(d) if so, the details of programmes launched, and

(e) to what extent the mortality has been reduced in the States where it was high?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINSTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA) : (a) to (e). As per latest estimates of SRS of RGI the Infant Mortality Rate of Karnataka in 1986 was 74 per 1000 live births, which is higher than those of Kerala, Maharashtra, Punjab and West Bengal.

The steps taken by the Government of India to reduce the infant mortality include improvement of health infrastructure, training of health manpower, health education, adoption of 'risk approach', universal immunization of children, oral rehydration therapy in diarrhoeal diseases, promotion of breast feeding and proper weaning practices, prophylaxis against nutritional aneamia and supplementary nutrition under the ICDS. The Statement showing infant mortality rate in various States according to SRS of RGI from 1976 to 1986 given below .

STATEMENT

Infant Mortality Rates for Major States in India 1976-86

Sl. No.	*State*	*Year*										
		1976	*1977*	*1978*	*1979*	*1980*	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986**
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*
1.	Andhra Pradesh	122	125	117	106	92	86	79	77	78	83	82
2.	Assam	124	115	118	104	103	106	102	94	99	111	109
3.	Bihar	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	118	112	99	95	106	99
4.	Gujarat	146	138	123	123	113	116	111	106	106	98	107
5.	Haryana	112	113	109	100	103	101	93	91	101	85	85
6.	Himachal Pradesh	127	101	101	87	87	71	68	80	90	84	88
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	68	62	73	76	72	72	68	71	78	85	81
8.	Karnataka	89	83	82	83	71	69	65	71	74	69	74
9.	Kerala	56	47	42	43	40	37	30	33	29	31	27
10.	Madhya Pradesh	138	148	143	143	142	142	134	125	121	122	117
11,	Maharashtra	83	108	81	86	75	79	70	79	76	68	63

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
12.	Orissa	127	147	133	149	143	135	132	126	131	132	123
13.	Punjab	108	105	117	92	89	81	75	80	66	71	67
14.	Rajasthan	142	142	140	108	105	108	97	108	122	108	104
15.	Tamil Nadu	110	103	105	100	93	91	83	87	78	81	80
16.	Uttar Pradesh	178	168	177	162	159	150	147	155	155	142	132
17.	West Bengal	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	91	86	84	82	74	71
	ALL INDIA	129	130	127	120	114	110	105	105	104	97	96

* Provisional

Source — SRS of SGI

Pari Passu Obligation of Indian Shipowners Towards Indian Shipyards

10757. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the five per cent of the cumulative pari-passu obligation towards Indian Shipyards has not been met by the Indian shipowners with the consequence that the Indian shipyards are without orders on hand;

(b) if so, the steps being taken to clear the backlog of this obligation of Indian shipowners; and

(c) the action taken on the suggestions of the Indian Shipbuilders Association in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) to (c). Due to prolonged recessionary conditions in the shipping industry both new built and the secondhand ships are available at very favourable prices in the international market. Indian shipping companies have been in arrears with regard to fulfilment of their pari-passu obligation of placing orders on Indian shipyards. However, the requirement for Indian shipping are far in excess of the capacity of Indian shipyards to built. At its best indigenous shipbuilding capacity can cater to about 20% of the acquisition targets of the seventh plan. Permission to acquire ships from abroad are given after taking all the relevant factor into account including the indigenous order book position. Shipbuilders Association in this regard, but Government, taking into account the representation of the major shipbuilding yards, has recently reviewed the pari-passu obligation to ensure that while Indian shipyards have sufficient order book position, the shipowners are also enabled to get their requirement at a competitive prices and within the required time-frame.

[*Translation*]

Newsitem Captioned "Air India Fizool Kharchi KA Bolbala"

10758. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to a newsitem appearing in the 'Navbharat Times' dated 21 February, 1988 under the caption 'Air India Fizool Kharchi Ka Bolbala";

(b) if so, the details thereof and action taken to stop such expenditure;

(c) whether the megadata and microfilming machines bought by Air India have been put to use; if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA) : (a) Yes, sir.

(b) The news item refers to extravagant expenditure on engagement of lawyers, renovation of residential accommodation and expensive machinery lying idle etc. Air India has to engage lawyers to defend cases filed by employees in different courts. Every effort is made to curb expenditure.

(c) and (d). The Mega Data Visual Display unit and two printers were acquired in 1979. These were used for about 3 years. Later, the visual display unit developed faults which could not be rectified due to the fast changing technology and resultant obsolescence. The printers are still in use. The total cost of the visual display sets and that of the printers was approx. Rs. 17 lakhs and not Rs. 70 million as reported in the news item.

[English]

Setting up of Coal and Energy Directorate in the Ministry of Environment and Forests

10759. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL:
SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a Coal and Energy Directorate in the Ministry of Environment and Forests;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether setting up of this Directorate will reduce the environment appraisal of the Ministry to a formality; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by his Ministry to strengthen its own impact assessment cell?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b). A proposal to set up a Directorate is under consideration in order to ensure that the Environmental Management Plans (EMPs) are formulated in a satisfactory manner.

(c) and (d). The proposed Directorate is intended to provide guidance to the Project authorities and to that extent strengthen the impact Assessment capability.

DHS Qualification for Appointment as Homoeopathic Physician

10760. SHRI SARFARAZ AHMAD: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether DHS qualification is recognised for appointment as Homoeopathic Physician in CGHS/NDMC; and

(b) if so, the duration of the said course and also the basic requirements for the grant of said diploma?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA) : (a) According to the information furnished by NDMC, DHS qualification if it is of 4 years duration and recognised by the Central Council of Homeopathy , can be considered as one of the recognised qualifications for appointment as Homoeopathic Physician in NDMC. As far as CGHS is concerned the existing Recruitment Rules provide a Degree of Diploma of not less than 4 years duration included in the Second Schedule to the Homoeopathy Central Council Act, 1973 and enrollment on a State Register or the Central Register of Homoeopathy.

(b) The requisite information is given in the statement below:-

STATEMENT

According to information furnished by the Central Council of Homoeopathy, which was established under the Homoeopathy Central Council Act, 1973, DHS qualification awarded by the Board of Homoeopathic System of Medicine, Delhi from 1965 to 1970-71 is included in the Second Schedule to this Homoeopathy Central Council Act, 1973. Further according to provisions to clause (a) of sub-section (2) of Section (15) of the Homoeopathy Central Council Act, 1973, the Practitioner of Homoeopathy who possesses a recognised medical qualification and is enrolled on a State Register or the Central Register of Homoeopathy can hold office as Homoeopathic Physician or any other office (by whatever designation called) in Government or in any Institutions maintained by a local or other authority. The Board of Homoeopathic System of Medicine, Delhi had intimated to the Central Council of Homoeopathy that according to Delhi Administration Notification No. F/25/11/61 , dated 27th September, 1982, the course of training in DHS Diploma was of 4 years duration which was divided into 2 parts-DHS(Previous) and DHS(Final), each part having 2 years Course of study as in the Regulation No. 2 given in the aforesaid Notification. However, non of the persons who have passed DHS examination from 1965 to 1970-71 had undergone a training of 4 years but have passed their Diploma under the Provision to Section 10(2) which reads as under:

> " Provided further that in the first 3 consecutive final examinations conducted by the Board, Homoeopaths shall be eligible to appear as private candidates".

[*Translation*]

Restriction on Membership of Private Medical Practitioners Association of India

10761. SHRI NIRMAL KHATTRI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have issued orders to the Private Medical Practitioners Association of India not to enlist further members in future; and

(b) the details of the facilities being given by Government to this association under different schemes indicating the names of those schemes?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION L(SHRI MOTILAL VORA) : (a) No.

(b) No facilities have been provided by the Government to this Association under any Scheme.

[*English*]

News Item Captioned "No Fire Protection for Vayudoot"

10762. DR. B.L.SHAILESH:
SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Airports Authority has withdrawn regular fire fighting services from the air fields, unserviceable by Indian Airlines as reported in the Sunday Observer dated 13 to 19 March, 1988.

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken to provide fire protection to Vayudoot?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Construction of Short Take off and Landing Airport Near Nariman Point, Bombay

10763. DR. B.L.SHAILESH:
DR. DATTA SAMANT:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the International Airports Authority of India is planning to construct short take off and landing (STOL) airport near Nariman Point in the south-end of Bombay for commuting passengers to and from Santa Cruz Airport;

(b) if so, the estimated cost of this project;

(c) its viability technical and financial;

(d) whether the state Government of Maharashtra has provided land free of cost;

(e) if not, the price paid for the same;

(f) whether any foreign collaboration is involved in this project, if so, what ;and

(g) the time by which the project will be started and completed?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA) : (a) to (g). The International Airports Authority of India have constituted a Committee of officers of the I.A.A.I. Directorate General of Civil of Aviation, Vayudoot,Pawan Hans etc. to examine the proposal for setting up a STOL PORT IN Bombay city. Study on feasibility of the project is yet to be completed.

Payment by Hindustan Shipyard to Foreign Collaborators for Procuring Technical Know-How Etc.

10764. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount paid by the Hindustan Shipyard Limited, Visakhapatnam to foreign collaborators for procuring the technical know-how, training and technical services for fabrication and erection of offshore platform and its percentage to the total cost of the platforms; and

(b) the amount paid for handing over of technical documentation by the foreign collaborators?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) The amount paid so far by Hindustan Shipyard to the foreign collaborators for technical knowhow etc. for fabrication and erection of offshore platforms is given below:-

Sl.No.	Item	Amount paid
1.	Technical know-how	US $ 4,00,000
2.	Technical training	US $ 97,573
3.	Technical services	US $ 2,38,000

The percentage of payments so far made work out to 2.2% on the estimated cost EB/EC platforms.

(b) On delivery of technical documents to Hindustan Shipyard, US $ 2 lakhs were paid in consonance with the agreement.

Withdrawal of Air-India Service to Switzerland

10765. DR. B.L.SHAILESH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Air-India is planning to withdraw its services to Switzerland while the latter's national carriers, Swiss Air, plans to add additional capacity in the India Sector;

(b) if so, the reasons for the Air-India going off Swiss route;

(c) whether Air-India proposes to shift its Regional Director from Geneva; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA) : (a) No, sir

(b) Does not arise

(c) No, Sir

(d) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Trade Relations with Boeing Supplying Company

10766. SHRI MADAN PANDEY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the supply of Boeing Aircraft to India is made by the same company which is supplying Awacs to Pakistan;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to review its trade relations with the aforesaid company; and

(c) if so, by what time and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA)(: (a) to (c). According to the information available, the Airborne Early Warning System (AWACS) is mounted on a Boeing aircraft and the intelligence gathering equipment is supplied by different sources. Supply of AWACS to any country is the decision of the United States Government and not that the Boeing Company. Under the circumstances, there is no proposal to review the trade relations with the Boeing company.

[*English*]

Distribution of Drugs Through Cooperatives

10767. SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any arrangements exists with certain manufacturers of drugs and medicine under which certain percentage of medicines produced are to be made available for distribution through the Cooperative network in the country;

(b) if so, the names of the manufacturers and the names of medicines and drugs which are proposed to be supplied to cooperatives;

(c) whether certain manufacturers are not supplying drugs and medicines to cooperatives stores in violation of the arrangement, and

(d) if so, the details regarding the action Government propose to take in such cases?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA) . (a) Ministry of Health and FW is not aware of any arrangement under which certain drug manufacturers are making available certain percentage of medicines through the cooperative network in the country.

(b) to(d). Do not arise.

Over-Bridges in West Bengal

10768. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the priority list sent by the West Bengal Government to Union Government for the construction of railway over-bridges in the State during the last three years;

(b) the details of the cost involved, the work completed and expected to be completed; and

(c) the number of over-bridges planned to be taken up for completion during the Eighth Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) and (b). A priority list for road-over-bridges, as per the statement given below, was received from West Bengal Government during November, 1982. The particulars of cost and progress achieved on these bridges during the last 3 years are also given therein, to the extent the works were taken up.

(c) This will depend on the State Government sponsoring fresh proposals, agreeing to share the cost, and ensuring availability of funds.

STATEMENT

Details of road-over-bridge works included in the priority list received from West Bengal Government in November, 1982

S. No.	*Location*	*Whether sanctioned*	*Estimated cost (figures in lacs)*		*% progress*		*Remarks*
			Railway portion	*West Bengal Govt. portion*	*Railway portion*	*West Bengal Govt. portion*	
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*
1.	Belghoria	Yes	99	109	85%	20%	
2.	Jadavpur	Yes	128	298	100%	84.5%	
3.	Sodepur	Yes	103	84	75%	Nil	
4.	Serampore	Yes	86	100	100%	30%	
5.	Liluah	Yes	332	332	—	—	The State Government has not yet programmed these works for execution.
6.	Barrackpore	No	—	—	—	—	
7.	Kamar Kundu	No	—	—	—	—	
8.	Sheoraphuli-Baidyabati	No	—	—	—	—	

Foot-over Bridges

10769. DR. SUDHIR ROY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether foot-over-bridges have been provided at Belanagar, Gobra, Mirzapur-Bankipur, Belarnmbeti, Madhusudanpur, Porbazar, Sibaichandi, Nabagram, Chanchai Halt; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) No,Sir.

(b) at present there is no proposal to provide foot-over-bridge at any of the stations referred to in part (a) of the Question. Work relating to the provision of a foot-over-bridge at Belanagar, Gobra and Madhusudanpur will be considered for inclusion in the Railway's Works Programme 1989-90 and at other stations in the future Works Programme, subject to availability of funds and comparative needs of other stations.

Aviation Agencies with maintenance facilities

10770. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether all aviation agencies in the country have their own respective maintenance facilities for their crafts ;

(b) if not, the names of the agencies having this facility;

(c) whether the Helicopter Corporation of India Limited proposes to establish its own maintenance facilities for its fleet; and

(d) if so, the location and the total estimated cost of the project?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA) : (a) and (b). The maintenance facilities normally constitute line maintenance and overhaul. The operators carry out their own line maintenance. Air India and Indian Airlines have substantial facilities for major overhauls.

(c) and (d). M/s. Pawan Hans have requested M/s. Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. to prepare a project report for an overhaul facility for their helicopters.

Sabarigiri in Augmentation Scheme

10771. SHRI SURESH KURUP: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Sabarigiri augmentation scheme has been rejected by Government; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRy OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b). The proposal of the Kerala State Government to divert forest land for the construction of Sabarigiri Augmentation Scheme was rejected on ecological considerations.

Construction of Aerodromes at Suket, Hamirpur, Gagal and Spiti, Himachal Pradesh

10772. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Himachal Pradesh has forwarded any proposal for the construction of aerodromes at Suket (near Mandi), Hamirpur, Gagal (District Kangra)Sunder Nagar and Spiti;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the date of communication of the proposals received from the State Government; and

(c) the likely date by which the proposals would be examined/sanctioned and the likely date by which the construction of the airports would be taken in hand?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA) : (a) to (c). The Government of Himachal Pradesh had approached in December, 1986 and July 1986 for construction of aerodromes at Gagal in Kangra district and at Sumnam in Lahaul and Spiti district, respectively. The National Airports Authority has agreed to provide technical consultancy to the State Government for construction of an airport at Gagal for which the request was received from the State government in January, 1987. The project report is likely to be submitted by the National Airports Authority to the State Government shortly. Sanctioning of the project and construction fall within the purview of the State Government.

In view of the resources constraints and in the absence of demand from the Vayudoot Ltd., the National Airports Authority has no proposal for construction of an airport at Sumnam (Lahaul and Spiti district) in Himachal Pradesh.

Proposal to Start Delhi-Ludhiana Superfast Train from Jalandhar/ Hoshiarpur Via DVK

10773. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Northern Railway Administration has decided to start the Superfast Train running between Ludhiana and Delhi from Jalandhar/Hoshiarpur and also divert it via DVK so as to cater to the needs of the people of Himachal Pradesh and Northern Punjab;

(b) if so, the date from which the train would start emanating either from Jalandhar or Hoshiarpur with the diversion in the route; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Extension and diversion of 405/406 Ludhiana-New Delhi Express is neither justified nor operationally feasible.

Clash between passengers and Airport Authorities at Palam Airport

10774. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of a clash between the Leh Bound passengers and the authorities of the National Airports Authority in January at Palam Airport;

(b) whether any enquiry has been held in the incident; and

(c) if so, the facts and action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA) : (a) to (c). As per information received from the Day. Commissioner of Police, Airport Security, Indira Gandhi International Airport, Palam, on 11th January 1988, at about 10,.35 P.M. there was a quarrel between some Indian Airlines Leh-bound passengers who were reportedly denied entry to the Terminal Building at the I.G.I airport by Airport/I.A.A.I. security personnel and Indian Airlines staff. Sub-Inspector reached the spot and found that a passenger had got into an argument with Indian Airlines staff over facilitation matters as the flight to Leh was delayed. The passenger, could not identify the person with whom he had a quarrel. On 12th January 1988 morning, the Indian Airlines and IAAI staff and the passenger involved, got together in the office of the I.A. when the I.A.A.I. staff insisted on payment for the glass damaged during the quarrel. They, however, came to the conclusion that since the glass was damaged/broken for accidentally, the I.A.A.I could not insist on any charges for the same. The passenger and the Duty Officer of Indian airlines went to the Police Station, Palam on 12th January 1988 and placed a compromise paper before the Sub-Inspector and told him that they did not want any further action in the matter. As such, the complaint was filed.

[*Translation*]

Construction of Road/Bridge in Punjab and Himachal Pradesh

10775. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have given clearance to the construction work regarding link road between Kiratpur Railway Station and Kiratpur bus stand (District Ropar, Punjab), bridge over Beas river at Shri Hargovindpur and bridges over drains /rivulets along the road between Hoshiarpur(Punjab) and Una (Himachal Pradesh);

(b) if so, by when the construction work on them will be started after approval; and

(c) the time by which it will be completed and the amount likely to be spent thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) to (c). Constitutionally, the Government of India is primarily concerned with roads declared as National Highways only including bridges thereon. All the projects in question, after their construction, would fall on the State Roads network. Consequently, their construction/development fall within the sphere of State activities, However, in order to help the State Government of Punjab financially for the construction of one bridge project mentioned in the question is relating to bridge across Beas river at Sri Hargovindpur costing Rs. 499 lakhs, financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 249.50 lakhs has been approved by the Central Government. This bridge expected to be completed by the end of March, 1991.

[*English*]

Conversion of Dehri Rohtas Railway Line

10776 PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether conversion of the narrow gauge Dehri-Rohtas railway line has been sanctioned;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to absorb the employees of the narrow gauge railway company as was done in other similar cases; and

(c) if so, the time limit within which the hard pressed employees would be absorbed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Implementation of Chattopadhyaya Commission Report by Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan

10777. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether recommendations of the Chattopadhyaya Commission have still to be implemented in favour of Kendriya Vidyalaya Teachers; and

(b) if so, the time-frame within which these will be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) and (b). The National Commission on Teachers-I under the chairmanship of Prof. D.P. Chattopadhyaya gave its report to the government in March, 1985. It has made 138 recommendations which are relevant to the teaching community all over the country. The recommendations and government decisions thereon cover a wide range of academic, management of financial issues which are expected to be implemented over a period of time.

In regard to the pay scales for teachers in UTs and under autonomous organisations of Government of India however, the Central government has keeping in view the recommendations of the Chattopadhyaya Commission, report of the IV Central Pay Commissioner and the National Policy on Education 1986, sanctioned improved pay scales in August 1987. In pursuance of Government's orders dated 12.8.1987 Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan have issued instructions to all of their Regional offices/ Principals on 18th February, 1988 for implementing the revised pay scales announced by the government.

Threat to Railway Lines in Murshidabad area by Ganga Erosion

10778. SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN:
SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that railway lines in the Murshidabad area were being threatened by the Ganga erosion;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by Government to protect the railway lines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : (a) There is no immediate threat to railway lines in the Murshidabad area.

(b) The distance of the right bank of the river from the railway line at three nearest locations in Murshidabad area is as under:-

i. Sankopara — 330 m

ii. Durgapur — 800 m

iii. Bajitpur — 1325 m

(c) Necessary protection works will be undertaken, as and when necessary.

Protection of National Highways in Murshidabad Area Threatened by Ganga Erosion

10779. SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Highways in the

Murshidabad area are being threatened by the Ganga erosion;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the remedial steps proposed to be taken by Government for the protection of National Highways?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) No, Sir. There is no threat to any portion of National Highway No. 34 in Murshidabad area due to erosion by Ganga.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Increase in Traffic and Coaches Stock

10780. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of increase in long distance and short distance traffic and sub-urban traffic during 1980 to 1988 as compared to the period 1970 to 1980; and

(b) the percentage of increase in the coaches' stock during the said period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD) : (a) and (b). The requisite information is give below:-

	Percentage variation in 1980-81 over 1970-71	Percentage variation in 1986-87 over 1980-81
A. Passenger Originating		
(i) Non-suburban—		
(a) Upto 500 Kilometres	+ 39.6	+ 7.95
(b) Over 500 Kilometres	+ 88.7	+ 49.2
(ii) Suburban	+ 63.0	- 1.51
B. Passenger Service Vehicles, including EMU's and rail cars.	+ 13.9	+ 1.82

Salient Features of National Policy on Zoological Parks

10781. SHRI PURNA CHANDRA MALIK: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state the salient features of the draft National Policy on Zoological Parks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : Salient features of the draft national policy on Zoological Parks are:

i) No new zoo to be established without the approval of Standing Committee of the IBWL.

ii) Financial assistance to be provided only to the selected good zoos;

iii) Zoos to display the fauna representative of the zone they are situated in and should aim at making people aware of Indian fauna instead of emphasising exotic species

iv) Animals should be kept in enclosures that are large enough and congenial to their health and breeding;

v) Transportation of animals should be done in standard cages so that they are not killed or injured during transit.

vi) Instead of having a large number of species, each zoo should have a few species which would be kept in large social units and breeding groups. No zoo should keep single specimens.

vii) Zoos would be required to set up separate breeding areas for breeding of endangered and rare species.

viii) For setting up of breeding groups, the zoos would resort to exchange, loaning or pooling of existing lonely animals of different zoos and even exchange their breeding animals to achieve genetic diversity and to prevent in breeding of the stock.

ix) Veterinary care of the animals to be augmented and given highest priority.

x) Zoos would not be allowed to acquire animals captured from the wild for purposes of display. But capture of wild animals through authorised agencies for specific breeding programmes at saving species from at saving species form extinction and for their rehabilitation in the wild, would be permitted;

xi) Zoos would be encouraged to carry out zoo-based research and to build up a data base.

xiii) Zoos would aim at developing an understanding by the general population of the role of animals in conservation of the environment.

xiii) Voluntary organisations would be associated with the improvement and management of the zoos.

xiv) Zoos which fail to reach the required standard should be abolished.

Additional Trains on Howrah-Bargachia Section

10782. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of trains running at present on the Howrah-Bargachia Section is not sufficient to cater to the needs of passengers on this section;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to introduce some more trains on this section; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MA-

HABIR PRASAD) : (a) to (c). 4 pairs of trains serve the section. These are adequate to meet the traffic requirements of the section.

Fly-over at Liluah Railway Station (West Bengal)

10783. SHRI HANAN MOLLAH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a plan to construct a fly-over near the level crossing at Liluah Railway Station in Howrah district of West Bengal;

(b) if so, whether any survey has been conducted in this regard; and

(c) when the work for construction of fly-over is likely to be started at this level crossing?

THE DEPUTY MINISTERv IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD) : (a) Yes,Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The work on bridge proper will be executed by the Railway and on approaches by the State Government, after the detailed plans and estimates and programme for execution of work are finalised jointly with the State Government.

Replacement of Old Tracks

10784. SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the length of out-dated railway tracks requiring replacement as at present in different railway zones in broad gauge and metre gauge, separately;

(b) the estimated cost on their replacement;

(c) the details of the time bound programme; if any, drawn for the replacement of out-dated tracks; and

(d) the proposed allocation of funds for the purpose during the current year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD) : (a) A statement of tracks over-due renewals is given below:-

(b) About Rs. 3650 crores at current prices.

(c) The tracks over-due renewals are planned to be replaced by the end of 8th Five Year Plan subject to the allocation of adequate funds by the Planning Commission.

(d) An amount of Rs. 862.76 crores (gross) has been allocated for the purpose during 1988-89.

STATEMENT

Extent of Track Overdue Renewals (Excluding Yards)

As on 1-4-1987

(In CTR Units)

Railway	Broad Gauge	Metre Gauge*	Total
1	2	3	4
Central	2643		2643

1	2	3	4
Eastern	1702	52	1754
Northern	2105	504	2609
N.E.	17	1536	1553
N.F	128	513	641
Southern	444	1219	1663
S.C	606	538	1144
S.E	1107	380	1487
Western	1420	2191	3611
Total	10172	6933	17105

* Includes Narrow gauge.

Financial Assistance to States for Construction of Buildings to House Family Welfare Centres

10785. SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether financial assistance was given to States for construction of buildings to house the rural family welfare centres during the Seventh Five Year Plan period;

(b) if so, the number of buildings so constructed in each state; and

(c) the details of financial assistance earmarked for Orissa and the progress made regarding the number of buildings constructed in that State and the number of buildings like to be constructed during the remaining period of Seventh Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is given below:-

(c) Financial assistance of Rs. 61.15. lakhs was provided to the State of Orissa during the period 1985-88 for this purpose. As reported by the State Government, buildings have been constructed for all the 314 rural family welfare centres functioning in the State as on 1.4. 1988.

STATEMENT

S.No.	Name of the State/UTs	No. of Rural F.W.C. Functioning	Building construction completed.
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	420	62

1	2	3	4
2.	Assam	146	52
3.	Bihar	587	332**
4.	Gujarat	251	139
5.	Haryana	89	70*
6.	Himachal Pradesh	77	16
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	82	13**
8.	Karnataka	269	250
9.	Kerala	163	53
10.	Madhya Pradesh	460	448*
11.	Maharashtra	428	179
12.	Manipur	29	-
13.	Meghalaya	23	7
14.	Nagaland	7	7
15.	Orissa	314	275
16.	Punjab	129	74
17.	Rajasthan	232	164
18.	Sikkim	15	3
19.	Tamil Nadu	363	380
20.	Tripura	35	
21.	West Bengal	335	189
22.	Uttar Pradesh	907	588
23.	Arunachal Pradesh		-
24.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands		-

1	2	3	4
25.	Chandigarh	1	-
26.	Delhi	8	-
27.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	2	-
28.	Goa, Daman& Diu	15	-
29.	Mizoram	14	2
30.	Pondicherry	12	2
31.	Lakshadweep	-	-
	All India Total	5433	3297

* As on 1.4.85
** As on 1.4.82

Electrification of Railway Tracks

10786. SHRI MATILAL HANSDA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the total length of rail tracks electrified in the country from 1 January, 1987 to 31 December 1987, Zone-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD) :

Railway	Route Kms electrified from 1.1.87 to 31.12.87
Central	199
Southern	2
South Central	95
South Eastern	25
Western	433
Total	754.

Setting up of Air Transport Council

10787. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up an Air Transport Council to monitor the performance of domestic carriers;

(b) if so, its composition and functions; and

(c) whether Government have worked out any other package aimed at rationalisation and improvement of the performance of the three airlines; if so, the details thereof;

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA) : (a) and (b). There is at present no proposal under consideration.

(c) performance of the airlines is monitored by the Ministry through various mechanism like the Action Plan, the Memorandum of Understanding and through performance Review meetings etc.

Stoppage of Avadh-Assam Express at Falakata

10788. SHRI MANIK SANYAL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for not granting a stoppage of 509/510 Avadh-Assam Express at Falakata; and

(b) the basis or the criteria for providing stoppage of trains?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD) : (a) 2 pair Mail/Express trains and one pair passenger train are already stopping at Falakata to cater to existing level of traffic.

(b) Number of trains already stopping vis-a-vis the traffic level, traffic requirements, convenience of timings and operational feasibility.

Doubling of Railway Lines

10789. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the rail lines which were taken up for doubling during 1987-88;

(b) the progress made so far; and

(c) the time by which the same are likely to be completed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD) : (a) and (b). Doubling of the following sections of rail lines were approved as new works in 1987-88 Budget. Progress achieved so far is shown against each:-

Sl.No.	Section	Progress
1	2	3
Central Railways		
1.	Polapathar-Barbetpur	final location Survey nearly completed.
2.	Jartwar-Manikpur	65%
3.	Matatila-Basai	14%
4.	Kurwai Kethora-Bina River.	3%
Eastern Railway		
1.	Garhwa Road-Sonnagar Section (Phase-II)	1%
	Sigsigi and Bagha Bishnupur.	

1	2	3
Northern Railway		
1.	Moradabad-Rampur (Phase-I)	4%
2.	Lucknow-Kanpur	5%
North-East Frontier Railway		
1.	Kumedpur-New Jalpaiguri Section	
	i). Barsoi-Dalkolha	
	ii) Dhulabri-Alubari	5%
Sourthern Railway		
1.	Madras Beach-Madras Egmore(3rd line)	20%
Sourth Central Railway		
1.	Vikarabad-Tandur	Final Location Survey Completed.
South Eastern Railway		
1.	Raipur-Vizianagram Section.	Survey completed and tenders invited for part of the work.
	i) Ambodala-Bissamcutack	
	ii) Therubali-Gumda	
Western Railway		
1.	Mahi Bridge No. 624	Plans and estimates finalised.

(c). As per present indications, these doublings are likely to be completed in about 3 to 5 years period from now.

Construction of Electric Crematoria

10790. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of electric-crematoria to be constructed along the banks of Ganges river, State-wise;

(b) whether the construction of all these crematoria is likely to be completed during

1988-89; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) 31 electric crematoria have been sanctioned under the Ganga Action Plan for construction at different locations along the banks of river Ganga. Out of these, 4 are in UP, 7 in Bihar and 20 in West Bengal.

(b) and (c). Out of the above, 11 are expected to be completed during the year 1988-89 itself and the rest within the Seventh Five Year Plan.

Filling up of Vacancies of Chairmen and Senior Level Officers at Major Ports

10791. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to refer to the reply given on 10 December, 1987 to Unstarred Question No. 5274 regarding vacancies of Chairmen and Senior level Officers at Major Ports and state:

(a) the number of posts filled up so far; and

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) and (b). Out of the vacancies referred to in the reply to Unstarred Question No. 5274 on 10 the December 1987, four have been filled up. Filling of rest of the vacancies is pending due to time taken for finalisation of recruitment process, non-availability of suitable persons, court cases, etc.

Proposal to Start an Integrated Medical Services

10792. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to start integrating medical services run by different Government agencies in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is a plan to set-up new hospitals in Delhi and increase the number of beds in the existing hospitals; and

(d) whether Government propose to take measures for regulating the functioning of Nursing Homes and Clinics run by private agencies?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA) : (a) and (b). A proposal for integrating medical services run by different Government agencies is under consideration.

(c) The Delhi Administration is proposing to set up three 500 bedded and seven 100 bedded peripheral hospitals around Delhi. There is no proposal to increase the number of beds in the existing hospitals.

(d) the Delhi Administration is reviewing the existing legislation and functioning of Nursing Homes and clinics run by the private agencies called the Delhi Nursing Homes Registration Act, 1953 with a view to making it more effective.

Security Service to Foreign Airlines

10793. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether private agencies are providing security services to foreign airlines at Indian airports;

(b) whether Government propose to prevent the private agencies to provide security services to the foreign airlines; and

(c) if so, the date from which it would be effective?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA) : (a) Some private security agencies have been providing routine watch and ward security assistance to foreign airlines in Bombay and Delhi.

(b) and (c). Private security agencies have been disallowed to operate on air side with effect from 1st April 1988.

[*Translation*]

Stalls at Delhi, New Delhi, Nizamuddin and Ghaziabad Railway Stations

10794. DR.. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of tea, fruit and juice stalls functioning at present on Delhi, New Delhi, Nizamuddin and Ghaziabad railway stations;

(b) whether it is a fact that most of these stalls are not being run by the allottees themselves; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD) : (a) Thirty three.

(b) The stalls are run by persons authorised by Railways.

(c) Does not arise in view of (b) above.

Graph Paper to Measure Speeds of Trains

10795. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of graph paper used for measuring the speed of trains during last one year and the price thereof;

(b) whether any tender is invited for purchasing this paper; and

(c) if so, the number of tenders invited during the last three years for this purpose?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD) : (a) (i) *Graph Paper;* 1670724 Nos. (These include 1 Day and 7 days charts). Purchase price is Rs.1. (approximately)per chart.

(ii) *Paper Rolls* 23574 Nos. purchase price is approximately Rs. 14 per Roll.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) 49 Nos. put together all Railways.

Riot over Screening of Film 'Karamdata'

10796. SHRI RAM DHAN:
SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that communal

riots had broken out in Faijpur in Jalgaon district during the last month as a result of screening of the film 'Karamdata' there;

(b) whether necessary approval was obtained from the Censor Board before releasing this film;

(c) if so, the reasons for which the provocative and humiliating scenes and dialogues were left out in the film;

(d) whether Government have conducted an inquiry into the matter; and

(e) if so, the outcome of the inquiry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P.SHAHI) : (a) to (e). The facts are being ascertained and will be placed on the table of the House.

[*English*]

Fraud and Embezzlement in Government Medical Store Depot, Karnal

10797. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH:
SHRI BAJU BAN RIYAN:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of allegations of fraud and embezzlement in the Government Medical Store Depot, Karnal, Haryana;

(b) if so, the facts and details thereof; and

(c) the action taken against the persons concerned?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA) : (a) to (c). Government is not a ware of embezzlement of cash in the GMSD, Karnal. Some shortage of stores were reported and preliminary inquiry revealed that the alleged shortages were actually due to short supply by firms who have ultimately accepted payments for the quantities actually supplied to the Depot. However, a specific instance of fraud committed at the Depot has come to the notice of the Government. Griseofulvin tablets, manufactured by IDPL (a Govt. of India Undertaking) shown to have been received on 6.8.86 was issued by preparing a false issued voucher dated 1.9.86 though actually, there was no demand in the indent for such a medicine was issued. Soon after the receipt of the complaint on 31.3. 87, a thorough inquiry was ordered to be conducted on 10.4.87. Prior to this, the Office-in-charge of the Depot had himself investigated the matter and reported his findings on 8.4.87. Certain procedural irregularities were found regarding supply of Griseofulvin tablets by two firms M/s. Curamed and M/s. Everest on whom no order was placed. The supply order was actually on M/s. IDPL. Seven employees of the Depot were found to have failed in proper discharge of their duties. Further inquiry confirmed lapses on six out of seven of the employees, against whom departmental action has been initiated. Unauthorised stocks were separated and put in a sealed room.

Recommendations regarding Ban on Smoking

10798. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain recommendations/ suggestions were made regarding ban on smoking at the International Conference on Cardiovascular Therapy and Workshop on advanced echocardiography in Bombay on

25 December, 1987; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA) : (a) No official resolution in this regard has been received by the Government.

(b) Does not arise.

Assistance for Repair of Patalia Bridge in Wankaner, Gujarat

10799. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether representations have been received for providing assistance for repair of Patalia Bridge in Wankaner, Rajkot District of Gujarat damaged because of the heavy traffic diverted from National Highway No. 8A to this bridge; and

(b) if so, the amount of assistance provided or proposed to be provided for repair of that bridge?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Funds spent on Development of National Languages

10800. SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN:
SHRI SURESH KURUP:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated for the development of Hindi during the Seventh Plan; and

(b) the amount allocated for the development of languages, other than Hindi during the Seventh Plan, language-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P.SHAHI) : (a) An outlay of Rs. 885. 00 lakhs has been approved for 7th Plan for promotion and development of Hindi, by the Department of Education of this Ministry.

(b) The 7th Plan outlay for development of languages other than Hindi is as follows:

	Rs. in lakhs
Sanskrit, Arabic and Persian	1075.00
English	300.00
Urdu	120.00
Sindhi	40.00
Regional Languages	644.00
Total	2179.00

Shortage of Medicines in Hospitals and Dispensaries

10801. SHRI AKHTAR HASAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in Government hospitals and dispensaries in Delhi there remains shortage of drugs and prescribed medicines all the year round and the patients both from rural and urban areas, either get substitute of the prescribed medicines or given sub-standard material;

(b) the number of complaints received

in this regard during the last one year;

(c) whether it is also a fact that these hospitals and dispensaries are under staffed and patients have to wait at all these places for long hours; and

(d) the number of surprise visits made atleast in Delhi to assess the situation by him or by quite senior officers?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA) : (a) No, Sir. However, it is not possible to stock all the drugs available in the market. At times standard substitutes are given.

(b) Nil

(c) Since the existing hospitals have reached an optimum level of expansion, it is not possible to increase the bed strength of hospitals further. However, the Delhi Administration is planning to establish three 500 bedded hospitals and seven 100 bedded hospitals in the periphery of Delhi to reduce the load on the existing hospitals.

(d) Daily rounds by the Medical Superintendent and other senior Doctors of the hospital are carried out. The Minister of State for Health and Family Welfare and the Health Minister have also visited the hospitals a number of times.

Women Development Corporations

10802. SHRI H.N.NANJE GOWDA : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the functions and activities of Women's Development Corporation;

(b) in what way these Corporations will help women development; and

(c) the achievements made so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA) : (a) The functions and activities of the corporations are as follows;

i) Identification of women entrepreneurs (individuals) cooperatives, associations, etc. etc.).

ii) Preparation of a shelf of viable projects and of providing technical consultancy services;

iii) Facilitating the availability of credit through banks and other financial institutions through the scheme of margin money assistance;

iv) Promotion of marketing through tie-up arrangements with State level marketing organisations;

v) promotion and strengthening of Women's cooperatives and other organisations; and

vi) Arranging training of beneficiaries in concerned trades, project formulation, financial management through existing institutions such as polytechnics and industrial training institutes.

(b) The Corporations would aim at covering, directly and in association with other organisations, women below the poverty line, particularly women belonging to 'Single Women' category who are heads of households. Attention would be focussed on the weakest sections of the community. Necessary safeguards would, however, be provided to ensure that the advantages under this scheme are not appropriated by women who are relatively better off or by others by way of benami transactions.

(c) The scheme has been implemented only recently. As such it is too early to assess the achievements.

Seizure of Precious Antiques from East Delhi

10803. SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA:
SHRI SOMNATH RATH:
SHRI UTTAM RATHOD:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether about 40 precious antiques, some dating back to the Bronze Age, were seized by the police from a godown in East Delhi.

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether some persons have ben arrested in this connection;

(d) if so, the action taken against them, and

(e) what further steps Government propose to take to unearth antiques from the hidden places?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI) : (a) and (b). Nine objects comprising 8 stone and one wooden sculptures, stylistically datable from about 1st 2nd century A.D to medieval period, were seized from G-12, Ganesh Nagar by the East Delhi Police. These include a three headed figure, a panel carved with divine figures and a Chaitya. a lady with a child, a Nagini, an Ek Mukha Linga, images of Brahma and a form of Vishnu, a figure of Hanuman and a standing Christian sculpture.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. One person has ben arrested.

(e) The agencies of the Government are exercising vigilance and taking action in this regard.

Conferring More Powers on State Governments

10804. DR. PHULRENU GUHA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government propose to confer more powers on the State Governments to control enviornmental pollution and also to impose stringent penalties on defaulters;

(b) if so. the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which it would be done?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) to (c) The Central Government has conferred various powers on the State Governments to control environmental pollution under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution)Act, 1981 and the Environment (Protection)Act, 1986. Parliament has recently passed the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution)Amendment Act, 1987 (No. 47 of 1987) which has amended the Principal Act conferring more powers to the State Pollution Control Boards for effective implementation of the Act. Penalty provisions of the Principal Act have also been amended to provide for stringent penalties to violators.

2. Important provisions of the Air

Amendment Act, 1987 are:

(i) inclusion of 'noise' under the definition air pollutant;

ii) deletion of the 'schedule' in the Principal Act which makes it mandatory for persons establishing or operating any industrial plant in an air pollution control area to seek previous consent of the Board;

iii) empowering Boards to revoke or cancel consents given to industrial plants before the expire of the period for which a consent is granted if the conditions subject to which a consent is granted are not fulfilled;

(iv) empowering Boards to give directions to any person, officer or authority to achieve the objectives of the Act. This power includes the power to direct the closure, prohibition or regulation of any industry, operation or process or the stoppage or regulation of supply of electricity, water or any other service; and

(v) enhancement of penalty provisions for violations of the Act by making them more stringent.

3. Proposals to amend the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 to confer more powers and to impose more stringent penalties are under consideration.

Mobile Medical Units for Remote Areas

10805. DR. PHULRENU GUHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to introduce mobile medical units for remote and inaccessible areas in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) If not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA) . (a) to (c). There is no such proposal under consideration of Government of India. However, keeping in view the difficult geographical conditions of the hilly areas, the norms for establishment of Primary Health Centres and sub-centres have been relaxes as one Primary Health Centre for 20,000 population and one sub-centre for 3,000 population in hilly areas against 30,000 and 5, 000 population respectively in general rural areas.

Compensation for Repair and Maintenance of State Roads Affected by Diversion of National Highway Traffic

10806. SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to damage caused to bridges on National Highways, traffic is diverted through the State roads;

(b) whether these State roads suffer very badly because these are usually not made to carry such heavy loads;

(c) whether Union Government provide adequate compensation to State Governments for repair and maintenance of such roads; and

(d) if so, the amount of funds provided to States during the Seventh Plan period for this purpose so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) to (d). Instances of such diversions do occur leading to temporary increase in the use of State roads and consequential wear and tear. No payment to State Government is made for this purpose as the development and maintenance of State roads is the responsibility of State Governments.

Replacement/Strengthening of Small Bridges and Culverts on National Highways

10807. SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the small bridges and culverts on National Highways which have lived for more than 50 years need to be replaced or strengthened substantially

(b) if so, whether any such measures were contemplated under the Seventh Plan period;

(c) if so, the State-wise break up of such activities that were taken in hand, those completed and those which are still in progress; and

(d) the details of proposals submitted by Orissa Government in this regard for inclusion in the next Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) A sum of Rs. 120 crores has been provided in the Seventh Five Year Plan for sanctioning the works of widening/re-construction of weak and narrow bridges and culverts

(c) State-wise break up of works completed and in progress, is given below -

(d) Proposals for the next Five year Plan (1990-95) are yet to be formulated

STATEMENT

Details of Minor Bridge Works Sanctioned During Seventh Five Year Plan Period

S No	State	Works sanctioned	Works completed	Works in progress
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	10	1	9
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1	-	1
3.	Assam	21	3	18
4.	Bihar	15	2	13
5.	Chandigarh		-	-
6.	Delhi			
7.	Goa	2	2	-

1	2	3	4	5
8.	Gujarat	13	-	13
9.	Haryana	7	1	6
10.	Himachal Pradesh	1	-	1
11.	J & K	-	-	-
12.	Karnataka	19	6	13
13.	Kerala	2	-	2
14.	Madhya Pradesh	57	9	48
15.	Maharashtra	25	10	15
16.	Manipur	1	-	1
17.	Meghalaya	22	6	16
18.	Nagaland	2	1	1
19.	Orissa	13	4	9
20.	Pondicherry	-	-	-
21.	Punjab	5	-	5
22.	Rajasthan	9	-	9
23.	Tamil Nadu	14	2	12
24.	Uttar Pradesh	9	3	6
25.	West Bengal	5	2	3
	Total	253	52	201

Turbo-prop Aircrafts for Vayudoot

10808. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Vayudoot proposes to acquire additional turbo-prop aircrafts;

(b) if so, from where these aircrafts are propose to be acquired, and

(c) the routes on which these aircrafts are proposed to be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Apart from the aircraft proposed to be transferred from Indian Airlines, Vayudoot may acquire some 40 plus seater turbo-prop aircraft. The additional aircraft capacity will be utilised to consolidate operations on the existing routes and to connect such new stations as are found feasible to operate and have the required ground in infrastructure.

Navodaya Vidyalaya at Tiruvuru (A.P.)

10809. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh has recommended for opening a Navodaya Vidyalaya at Tiruvuru a backward are of Krishna district in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the time by which the Vidyalaya is likely to be started at Tiruvuru?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P.SHAHI) :(a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The location and sanction of the Vidyalaya in Krishna district is yet to be decided.

Four Laning of National Highway No. 5 in Orissa

10810. SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether four laning of National Highway No. 5 from O.M.P. Junction to Mahanadi bridge in Orissa is in progress;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the total estimated cost of the proposal; and

(c) the time schedule for its completion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The physical progress made so far is 77%. The total estimated cost of the proposal is Rs. 91.42 lakhs.

(c) The work is targetted for completion in December, 1988.

International Flights from Ahmedabad Airport

10811. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to have international flights from Ahmedabad Airport;

(b) how does this proposal compare with the proposals for international flights from Trivandrum, Madurai and Goa;

(c) whether statistics have been worked out as to the percentage of international air traffic from Bombay of people from Gujarat;

(d) whether international flights from Ahmedabad will ease pressure on Bombay and would result in great charter potentiality; and

(e) when the decision on the proposal is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA):

(a) There is no such proposal at present.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). Approximately 3.8% of the traffic at Bombay Airport is from /to Gujarat. However, there is not much potential for charter operations from Ahmedabad as the traffic is basically ethnic.

(e) In view of the answer at (a) above, the question does not arise.

Import of Rails, Locomotives and Cranes

10812. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV:
SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA:
SHRI SRIHARI RAO:
SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to import 1.25 lakh tonnes of 60 kilogram per metre rails, U.I.C. (International Union of Railways) of 90 UTS (Ultimate Tensile Strength);

(b) whether Government also propose to import electric locomotives and cranes from USSR ;

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the main terms of the agreement; and

(d) the funds allocated for this purpose?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD) : (a) It is proposed to import 1.4 lakh tonnes of 60 kg UIC rails of 90 UTS quality in the financial year 1988-89.

(b) The possibility for import of a limited number of electric locomotives is being explored.

It is also proposed to import one set of track relaying cranes from USSR.

(c) and (d). The proposals are still in the exploratory stage. However, allocation of Rs. One crore has been set aside towards import of one set of track relaying cranes from USSR in the financial year 1988-89.

Teaching Allowance to the Laboratory Assistants of Kendriya Vidyalayas

10813. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Teaching Allowance of Rs. 100/- per month granted to teachers is admissible to Laboratory Assistants working in Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Teaching Allowance @ Rs. 100/- per month has been granted to Primary Schools Teachers, Headmasters of Primary Schools, Trained Graduate Teachers, Headmasters of Middle Schools Post Graduate Teachers and to the incumbents of such teaching post as are analogous to the above mentioned categories of posts of teachers, Laboratory Assistants are not covered under these categories.

Newsitem Captioned 'Flaws in Varsity Examination System: Report

10814. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVEL-

OPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have seen the news report published in the Indian Express (Delhi Edition)dated 15 April, 1988 regarding 'Flaws in varsity examination system; Report;

(b) the main points high-lighted by the Committee appointed by the Vice-Chancellor of Delhi University last year to investigate the cases of alleged cheating and bungling in the examination; and

(c) the follow up action likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P.SHAHI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Suitability of Airbuses

10815. DR. V.VENKATESH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any orders have been placed for the purchase of the 19 high technology A-320 Airbuses with V 2500 engine;

(b) if so, whether aviation experts have expressed any suspicion about their fitness; and

(c) whether these are suitable for the country due to the dusty atmosphere and tropical weather conditions?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Special Flights of Haj Pilgrims

10816. SHRI. T. BASHEER: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to operate special flights from Madras to Jeddah for Haj Pilgrims;'

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any proposal to operate special flights from Trivandrum also for the Haj pilgrims; and

(d) if so, by which time the decision is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details of the operation have not been finalised because Haj Committee has not intimated the number of pilgrims from Madras.

(c) There is no proposal.

(d) Does not arise.

Railway Coach Factory in Kerala

10817. SHRI T. BASHEER: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether demands have been made from time to time to set up a Railway Coach Factory in Palghat or elsewhere in Kerala State:

(b) whether State Government has submitted any proposal to Union Government in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Government thereto:?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD) : (a) and (b). Yes Sir.

(c). Considering all aspects, Government decided to set up the Rail Coach Factory at Kapurthala in Punjab.

Over-bridge at Varkala (Trivandrum)

10818. SHRI .T. BASHEER: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to construct an over-bridge at Varkala in Trivandrum district of Kerala;

(b) whether Government have received any representation in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD) : (a) No firm proposal has been sponsored by the State Government in respect of over-bridge at Varkala;.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. Representations have been received from MPs, MLAs, local bodies and the State Government.

(d) The Railways can take action only after the State Government sponsors a firm proposal for inclusion in the Railways' Works Programme.

Report on Merger of AI/IA

10819. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee looking into the advantages and feasibility of amalgamating Indian Airlines and Air-India has submitted any report;

(b) if so, the anticipated advantages of amalgamating the two airlines;

(c) whether Vayudoot services are also being considered under the proposal for amalgamation; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The question of amalgamating Indian Airlines and Air India was given full consideration and was examined from various angles and it was decided not to pursue this matter for the present.

Direct Air Flight to London

10820. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the introduction of direct flights by Air India to London has affected the agreement with the cabin crew and pilots association;

(b) the measures adopted to compensate the staff for the non-stop flights;

(c) the anticipated advantages of the non-stop flights to London as compared to the stop-over flights at Dubai; and

(d) whether any additional flights have been introduced for Dubai?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND

FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA) : (a) No,Sir.

(b) Special Long Haul Flight Allowance payable to operating crew has been fixed as follows:-

Commanders	US $ 500 Per flight
First Officers	US $ 355 Per flight
Flight Engineers	US $ 275 Per flight

As regards Cabin crew no Special Long Haul Allowance is being paid because their duties in the present plan are within the prescribed time limit;

(c) the advantage of the new service are:-

1. Meets competition since almost all other airlines fly non-stop to London.
2. Increases passenger convenience.
3. Meets requirement of First Class and Business Class and results in attracting high yield traffic.
4. Results in product improvement.
5. Increases operational efficiency.

(d) yes, Sir. air India has increased its frequencies to Dubai from eighteen to nineteen flights per week.

Health Education to Public on Diseases Caused by Smoking

10821. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have adopted a health education approach to warn the public against diseases caused by smoking; and

(b) if so, the details of the amount spent during the last three years, year -wise?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA) : (a) and (b). With a view to creating public awareness on the health hazards of use of tobacco products, a comprehensive health education campaign has been undertaken through Cinema slides, mass media and pamphlets. The Government of India had earlier produced a documentary film highlighting the hazards of smoking and chewing tobacco and their relationship with oral cancer.

No specific allocation of funds has been made during the 7th Five Year Plan for undertaking health education activities against smoking but as part of the cancer control programme, funds are being provided for health education campaign.

Widespread Deficiency of Vitamin 'A' in Rajasthan

10822. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the survey conducted by the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) and also by the voluntary Health Association of India revealed widespread deficiency of Vitamin 'A' especially amongst children in various parts of West Rajasthan;

(b) whether the ICMR has made surveys in other parts of the State also;

(c) the main cause of this deficiency; and

(d) whether the ICMR has suggested some measures to remove the deficiency?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA): (a) to (d). Yes, Sir. The ICMR has conducted survey in 6 districts of Rajasthan e.g. Jodhpur, Jalore, Nagaur, Sikar, Jaisalmer and Barmer during October to December, 1987. The incidence of vitamin 'A' deficiency in Barmer District of Rajasthan was found to be the highest. The voluntary Health Association has conducted a survey only in one village of Rajasthan and, as such it cannot be taken as representative.

The ICMR survey had indicated very poor intake of protective foods including Vitamin 'A' among the population and one of the suggestions of the ICMR is to give a massive does of Vitamin 'A' (2 lakh I.U) to all pre-school children twice a year at half yearly interval This is already being done under the prophylaxis scheme against blindness due to Vitamin 'A' deficiency. Additional supply of Vitamin 'A' was also made to the State during 1987-88.

Area Studies Programme

10823. SHRI D. P. JADEJA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the University Grants Commission has made a provision of Rs. 20.00. lakhs for Area Studies Programme in 1988-89;

(b) if so, the areas or countries proposed to covered under this scheme; and

(c) the University, Colleges or Institute where such Area Studies programme are proposed to be started?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) Yes, sir.

(b) and (c). The University Grants Commission has already approved Area Studies Programme in a number of Universities. The provision made in the budget of 1988-89 is mainly to extend assistance to these centres on the basis of commitments already made, A list of Universities which have been approved for undertaking Area Studies Programme and country./region for their studies is given in the statement below:-

STATEMENT

Area Studies Centres

University	*Country/Region for Study*
Aligarh Muslim University	Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Yeman, Oman, Iran and other Gulf countries.
Delhi University	China and Japan with main emphasis on China.
Banaras Hindu University	Nepal
Sri Venkateswara University Tirupati	Vietnam, Laos, Kampuchea

Bombay University, Bombay	East Africa, Soviet Union
Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Poona.	Economics of East European Countries
Rajasthan University, Jaipur.	South Asia with main focus on study of Government and politics
Madras university, Madras.	Malaysia, Sri Lanka, Singapore and Indonesia in a periphery manner.
North Bengal University	Himalayan Studies
Jawaharlal Nehru University	Gulf studies Soviet Studies
Calcutta University ,Calcutta	Bangladesh, Burma and Thailand
Osmania University, Hyderabad	Urban and Regional Planning in developing countries around the Indian Ocean
Kashmir University	Soviet Central Asia, Mangolia
Andhra University	Cooperative possibilities in South Asia (SAARC)
Goa University	Latin American Studies

Besides the above centres, the commission has also approved three major Research projects in the following universities;

1. South Gujarat University	Indo-Nigerian expanding Economic cooperation
2. Gujarat University	A Comparative prospective of political Development in Malawi. Zambia & Zimbabwe.
3. Madurai Kamaraj University	Mauritius

Ships with Shipping Corporation of India

10824. SHRI D. P. JADEJA : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of ships currently with the Shipping corporation of India

(b) the number of ships totally owned by the Shipping Corporation of India;

(c) the total tonnage in actual working condition being under utilisation;

(d) the profits and losses of the Corporation for 1986 and 1987 separately; and

(e) the financial prospects for 1988?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) and (b). The Shipping Corporation of India Ltd. owns a fleet of 128 vessels. In addition the SCI also manages 26 vessels belonging to various Government organisations.

(c) Out of 128 vessels owned by the SCI 125 vessels are utilised at present and 3 vessels are laid up awaiting disposal.

(d) Profit of SCI for 1985-86 (15 Month period ended 30 th June 86) and 1986-87 (1.7.86 to 30.6.87) are as follows;

Year	Profit earned by SCI (Rs. in crores)
1985-86 (15 month period ended 30.6.36)	7.50
1986-87 (Provisional-for the period 1.7.86 to 30.6.87)	6.40

(e) Estimated profit during the financial year 1987-88 (from 1.7.87 to 30.6.88) is Rs. 5. crores.

Sale of Spurious Intravenous Injections

10825. SHRI RAM BAHADUR SINGH:
SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MISHRA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some pharmaceutical companies manufacturing intravenous injections were selling injections with contaminated foreign particles; and

(b) if so, the action taken against the concerned pharmaceutical companies?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA) : (a) and (b). One complaint was received by the Delhi Administration regarding Matrogyl intravenous injection manufactured by M/s. Ifiunik Pharmaceuticals Pvt. Ltd. Gujarat. The Delhi Administration has referred the matter to the Government of Gujarat for appropriate action.

Renovation in Red Fort

10826. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the renovation work being carried out at the Red Fort would alter in any manner the original architecture of the Fort as reported in the Times of India dated 15th April, 1988 and

(b) if so, the whether any corrective steps have been taken to amend the renovation plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Ircon project in Algeria

10827. SHRI G. S. BASAVARAJU:
SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Inaugural Session of Indo-Algerian Joint Commission was held in March, 1988;

(b) if so, whether awarding of Thenia El

Asian track renewal project to the Indian Railway Construction Company (IRCON) was also discussed;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the other points discussed by the Joint Commission relating to railway projects?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Indian side reiterated their desire for implementation of the project for track renewal and modernisation of Thenia EL Assam Railway Line. The Algerian side agreed to convey their final decision at the earliest.

(d) Other points discussed were enlargement of the cooperation in the railway sector between the two countries.

External Assistance to Control Malaria

10828. SHRI G. S. BASAVARAJU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have sought the assistance of any foreign country to control malaria; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI MOTILAL VORA) : (a) and (b). Yes, the Government of India is getting help from Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA) for the control of P. Falciparum type of Malaria.

The P.falciparum containment programme is operative as a component of the Modified Plan of Operation under NMEP SINCE 1977 in the states where P. falciparum type of Malaria is a problem. At present P. falciparum containment programme is in operation in 18 States/U.Ts The project now cover 81 district with a population of 100 million in 4 zones.

An amount of US$ 14.50 Million was allocated for the P. falciparum containment programme which is to expire in June 1989, out of the total allocation upto 1987 US$ 8.37 has been the expenditure on the p.f. C.P.

Steamer Agents of Shipping Corporation of India at Ports

10829. SHRI T. BALA GOUD: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Shipping Corporation of India has Steamer Agents at major ports;

(b) if so, the particulars thereof; and

(c) the particulars of different Steamer agents, if any, at minor ports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Names of Steam agents at the major ports of Cochin, Visakhapatnam, Mormugao, Kandla, Paradip, New Mangalore and Tuticorin are as follows:-

(i) Cochin	M/s. Jairam & sons (for Liner service) M/s. Mahavir & co. (for Bulk carriers, tankers, OBOs, coastal Colliers)

(ii)	Visakhapatnam	M/s. A.V. Bhanoji-row Gardua Pattabhiramayya & co.
(iii)	Mormugao	M/s. J.M. Baxi & Co.
(iv)	Kandla	
(v)	Paradip	
(vi)	New Mangalore	M/s. Cochin Shipping co.
(vii)	Tuticorin	M/s. Pereira & Roche (Pvt.) Ltd.

At the major ports of Bombay, Calcutta and Madras, SCI has its own offices.

(c) Names of steamer agents of SCI at minor ports in India are indicated in the Statement below:-

STATEMENT

Names of Steamer Agents of SCI at minor ports in India

1.	Alleppey	M/s. Jairam & Sons
2.	Quilon	
3.	Bedi Bunder	
4.	Jamnagar	
5.	Sikka	
6.	Salaya	
7.	Vadinar	M/s. J.M. Baxi & Co.
8.	Bhavnagar	
9.	Karwar	
10.	Navalakhi	
11.	Okha	
12.	Porbunder	
13.	Port Redi	

14.	Veraval	
15.	Calicut	
16.	Tellicherry	M/s. P.L. Asher & Co.
17.	Cuddalore	M/s. A.R. Damedara Mudaliar & Co. (b) M/s. Shaik Mohamed Rowther Shipping & Agencies Pvt. Ltd. (for erstwhile Mogul Line Ltd. vessels)
18.	Kakinada	M/s. K.P.V. Shaikh Mohamed Mowther & Co. Pvt. Ltd
19.	Masulipatnam	
20.	Nagapattinam	(a) M/s. K.P.V. Shaikh Mohamed Rowther & Co. Pvt. Ltd (b) M/s. Shaikh Mohamed Rowther Shippng & Agencies Pvt. Ltd. (for erstwhile Mogul Line Ltd. vessels)
21.	Pondicherry	(a) M/s. J.M. Baxi & co. (b) M/s. Shaikh Mohamed Rowther shipping & Agencies Pvt. Ltd. (for erstwhile Mogul Line Ltd. vessels)
22.	Rameswaram	M/s. K.D. Nagoormera & Sons
23.	Deogad	M/s. D.D. Kulkarni
24.	Jaigad	M/s. R.B. Akhade & Sons (for Konkan Passenger Service)
25.	Jaitapur	E.d. Malim (for Konkon Passenger service)
26.	Musakazi	M/d. N.V. Kondekar & Sons (for Konkon passenger service)
27.	Panaji	M/s. V.S. Dempo & Co. Pvt. Ltd. (for Konkon passenger service)
28.	Vijaydurg	V.D. Jambhekar (for Konkon passenger service.

Selection of Schools for Promotion of Sports

10830.PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Sport Authority of India has selected schools in different parts of the country to promote sports talents;

(b) the number of such schools selected in Kerala;

(c) the financial aid and other assistance given to such schools?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA) : (a) Yes, Sir. 65 schools including 10 Navodaya Vidyalayas have been adopted by the Sports Authority of India (SAI) under the scheme of Spotting & Nurturing of Sports Talent.

(b) One schools has been adopted so far in the State of Kerala;.

(c) Under this scheme, one time grant of upto Rs. 5 lakh is given to the adopted schools for creation and improvement of sports infrastructure and thereafter an maintenance grant of Rs. 50,000/- per year is given. The scheme also provides for meeting expenses on board and lodging, tuition fees and sports kits for the selected children.

In case of Navodaya Vidyalayas, each schools is given financial assistance upto Rs. 25,000 for purchase of equipment.

In the adopted schools, coaches are also posted by SAI in respect of sports disciplines selected for promotion in adopted schools.

Menu Served by Indian Airlines

10831. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the cost of the breakfast lunch and dinner served by Indian Airlines;

(b) the usual items served;

(c) whether there is any proposal to serve tender coconut water; and

(d) the steps taken to ensure the quality of food served?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA) : (a) the average rates of breakfast, lunch and dinner served on Indian Airlines flights are as follows:-

Hot breakfast (vegetarian)	Rs. 10/-
Hot breakfast (Non-vegetarian)	Rs. 12/-
Hot dinner/lunch (Vegetarian)	Rs. 18/-
Het dinner/lunch (Non-vegetarian)	Rs. 21/-

(b) A statement giving details of the menus served on Indian Airlines flights in given below:-

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Food is uplifted by India Airlines from the best caterers available and constant quality and quantity control checks are carried out to ensure good quality of food.

STATEMENT

HOT BREAKFAST

Non-vegetarian	*Weight (Grams)*	*Vegetarian*	*Weight (Grams)*
1	*2*	*3*	*4*
MONDAYS			
Fruit Juice (Chilled)	140 ml	Fruit juice (chilled)	140 ml.
Spinach Omelette	110 gms	Green peas zeera Rava Idli	90 gms.
Veg. Tikki	30 "	Thick Sambar	50 "
Brioche	40 "	Coconut chutney	20 "
Jam	15 "	Brioche	40 "
Butter Chiplet	10 "	Jam	15 "
Fruit compote/Yoghurt	100 "	Butter chiplet	10 "
Tomato sauce	15 "	Fruit compote/Yoghurt	100 "
TUESDAYS			
Fruit juice (chilled)	140 ml.	Fruit Juice (chilled)	140 ml.
Tomato omelette	110 gms	Poories (3 Nos. 20 gms each)	60 gms.

1	2	3	4
Potato Cheese Croquette	30 "	Vegetable cutlet	40 "
Croissant	40 "	Aloo bhaji	40 "
Marmalade	15 "	Croissant	40 "
Butter chiplet	10 "	Marmalade	15 "
Fruit compote/Yoghurt	100 "	Butter chiplet	10 "
Sauce (Tomato)	15 "	Fruit compote/Yoghurt Pickle	100 "
		Pickle	15 "
WEDNESDAYS			
Fruit Juice (chilled)	140 ml.	Fruit juice (chilled)	140 ml.
Fried eggs	2 Nos.	Besan omelette (stuffed with fresh panir)	110 gms.
Fresh Panir Croquette	20 gms.	Green peas bhaji	30 "
Bread roll	10 "	Bread roll	40 "
Jam	15 "	Jam	15 "
Butter chiplet	10 "	Butter chiplet	10 "
Fruit compote/Yoghurt	100 "	Fruit compote/yoghurt	100 "

1	2	3	4
Tomato sauce	15 "	Tomato Sauce	15 "
THURSDAYS			
Fruit juice (chilled)	140 ml.	Fruit juice (chilled)	140 ml.
Egg Akbari	110 gms.	Bhaturas 2 Nos.	90 gms.
Tomato stuffed with baked beans	30 "	Bindi Channa	50 "
Brioche	40 "	Brioche	40 "
Butter chiplet	10 "	Butter chiplet	10 "
Jam	15 "	Jam	15 "
Tomato sauce	15 "	Pickle	15 "
Fruit compote/yoghurt	100 "	Fruit compote or yoghurt	100 "
FRIDAYS			
Fruit juice (chilled)	140 ml.	Fruit Juice (chilled)	140 ml.
Savoury omelette	110 gms	Poories (3 Nos. 20 gms. each)	60 gms.
Anna Potato	20 "	Vegetable cut-let	40 "
Croissant	40 "	Aloo bhaji	40 "

1	2	3	4
Marmalade	15 "	Croissant	40"
Butter chiplet	10 "	Marmalade	15 "
Tomato sauce	15 "	Butter chiplet	10 "
		Fruit Compote/Yoghurt	100 "
Fruit compote/yoghurt	100 "	Pickle	15 "
SATURDAYS			
Fruit Juice (chilled)	140 ml.	Fruit juice (chilled)	140 ml.
Fried eggs (2 Nos.)	2 Nos.	Onion Wada	45 gms.
Veg. Croquette	30 gms.	Kanjivaram Idli	45 "
Croissant	40 "	Thick Samber	50 "
Marmalade	15 "	Coconut chutney	15 "
Butter chiplet	10 "	Croissant	40 "
Tomato sauce	15 "	Marmalade	15 "
SUNDAYS			
Fruit juice (chilled)	140 ml.	Fruit juice (chilled)	140 ml.
Fried eggs	2 Nos.	Green peas & zeera Veg. idli 2 Nos.	90 gms.

1	2	3	4
Cheese potato croquette	20 gms.	Thick samber	50 gms.
Croissant roll	40 "	Croissant roll	40 "
Jam	15 "	Jam	15 "
Butter chiplet	10 "	Butter chiplet	10 "
Tomato	15 "	Coconut chutney	20 "
Fruit compote or yoghurt	100 "	Fruit compote or yoghurt	100 "

INDIAN AIRLINES HEADQUARTERS

(Commercial Department)

Revised lunch/dinner menus w.e.f. 15.11.1987

SUNDAYS	Chicken Tangri Kabab	80 Gms.	Peas Pullao	100 Gms	Veg. Shammi Kabab	80 Gms.
			Malai Kofta Curry	80 "		
			Dahi Vada/Green Salad/ Zeera Yoohurt	100 "		
			Butter	10 "		
			Pickles	15 "		
			Ice Cream/Dessert	100 Ml.		
			Bread Roll	40 Gms.		
MONDAYS	Chicken Pakora	80 Gms.	Tomato Pullao	100 "	Channa Spinach Kabab	80 Gms.
			Peas Nutri Curry	80 "		
			Bread Roll	40 "		

1	2	3	4	5	6
			Dahi Vada/Green Salad/ Zeera Yoghurt	100 "	
			Butter	10 "	
			Pickles	15 "	
			Ice Cream/Dessert	100 Ml.	
TUESDAYS	Paneer Shashlik	80 Gms.	Kabli Channa Pullao	100 Gms.	Paneer Shashlik 80 Gms.
			Lokhi Kofta Curry	80 "	
			Dahi Vada/Green Salad/ Zeera Yoghurt	100 "	
			Bread Roll	40 "	
			Butter	10 "	
			Pickles	15 "	
			Ice Cream/Dessert	100 Ml.	

1	2	3	4	5	6
WEDNESDAYS	Mutton Shammi Kabab	80 Gms.	Geg. Pullao	100 Gms.	Paneer Veg. Kabab 80 Gms.
			Veg. Vindaloo Curry	80 "	
			Dahi Vada/Green Salad/ Zeera Yoghurt	100 "	
			Bread Roll	40 "	
			Butter	10 "	
			Pickles	15 "	
			Ice Cream/Dessert	100 Ml.	
THURSDAYS	Chicken Shashlik	80 Gms.	Gobhi Pullao	100 Gms.	Tandoori Paneer Masala
			Veg. Kofta Curry	80 "	
			Dahi Vada/Green Salad/ Zeera Yoghurt	100 "	
			Bread Roll	40 "	
			Butter	10 "	

1	2	3	4	5	6	
			Pickles	15 "		
			Ice Cream/Dessert	100 "		
FRIDAYS	Chicken Pakora	80 Gms.	Lemon Rice	100 Gms.	Paneer Dopiaza (Dry)	80 Gms.
			Veg. Korma	80 "		
			Dahi Vada/Green Salad/ Zeera Yoghurt	100 "		
			Bread Roll	40 "		
			Butter	10 "		
			Pickles	15 "		
			Ice Cream/Dessert	100 ml.		
SATURDAYS	Chicken Drum Stick Tandoori	80 Gms.	Paneer Pullao	100 Gms.	Veg. Sheek Kabab	80 G
			Alloo Peas Curry	80 "		
			Dahi Vada/Green Salad/ Zeera Yoghurt	100 "		

1	2	3	4	5	6
			Bread Roll	40 "	
			Butter	10 "	
			Pickles	15 "	
			Ice Cream/Dessert	100 ml.	

Approved desserts when ice cream is not available due any reasons.

1)	Punjabi Phirni	100 Gms.
2)	Vermicilli Kheer	100 "
3)	Carrot Halwa	100 "
4)	Dry Fruit Kheer	100 "
5)	Fruit Custard	100 "
6)	Pears with hot chocolate sauce	100 "

[*Translation*]

Creation of natural habitat for Ranthambore Sanctuary

10832. PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage has urged upon Government to change the site of the proposed fertilizer plant at Sawai Madhopur, with a view to create natural habitat for Ranthambore Wild Life Sanctuary; and

(b) if so, whether Government will take necessary steps in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT & FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The proposal has been examined for its impact on environment and the Ranthambore Sanctuary taking all views into consideration. A final decision will be taken on the basis of recommendations of an Expert Committee constituted to review the case in totality.

Forest cover in Rajasthan

10833. PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Aravalli ranges have been completely denuded;

(b) whether Government propose to provide any special assistance to the Government of Rajasthan in the scattering of seeds from helicopter with a view to restore greenery of the Aravali hills;

(c) whether there is any plan for making up the loss and damage caused to the forests by the implementation of 'Gandhi Sagar' and 'Rana Pratap Sagar' master plans; and

(d) if so, the manner in which the greenery of this area will be restored?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) Most of the area of Aravalli Ranges is degraded due to soil erosion and so have inadequate vegetational cover.

(b) The State Forest Department carried out aerial seeding in the Aravalli hills during 1984 and 1985 over an area of 1500 ha. each year on an experimental basis. As the results were not satisfactory aerial seeding was discontinued thereafter.

(c) and (d). Afforestation/soil conservation works are being carried out since 1962 in the catchments of Gandhi Sagar & Rana Pratap Sagar Dams under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes and State schemes to restore the greenery.

Speeding up of 'Chetak Express'

10834. PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to increase the speed of 'Chetak Express' going to South Rajasthan and attach an A.C. Coach with it; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to change the timings of this train so that it could arrive Delhi in the morning?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) and (b). There are no such proposals at present.

[English]

Passenger boat service between Bombay and Goa

10835. DR. DATTA SAMANT: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to introduce new passenger boat service from Bombay to Goa along the Konkan line; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) and (b). The Ministry of Surface Transport approved on 22.6.1987 proposals from a private sector applicant for acquisition of two high speed passenger boats from abroad for starting a fast passenger boat service between Bombay and Panaji, subject to their fulfilling certain prescribed conditions. The company has not so far complied with the stipulated conditions.

Closing down of cotton godowns by Bombay Port Trust

10836. DR. DATTA SAMANT: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bombay Port Trust has taken a decision to close down cotton godowns at Cotton Green Bombay; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) These cotton godowns have outlived their useful life and have been declared unsafe for occupation.

Chair for Urdu in the University at Dharwad

10837. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Karnataka University Syndicate has requested the University Grants Commission to set up Chair for Urdu in the University at Dharwad;

(b) whether Government are aware that Post-Graduate instruction in Urdu, Persian and Arabic was initiated in 1944 itself at Dharwad; and

(c) if so, whether the University Grants Commission has agreed to the above proposal of the Karnataka University?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) No, Sir. However, the Commission has received such a request from a member of the Senate of the Karnataka University.

(b) and (c). According to the information furnished by the UGC, the Karnataka University has sought assistance during the VII Plan for starting Post-Graduate Department in Urdu and Persian in the University. While making this request, the University had informed the Commission that M.A. Course in Urdu and Persian was being run at Karnataka Arts College and that the University was anxious to start its own department in Urdu and Persian. The Commission has sought some further details from the University and the proposal will be considered on receipt of the additional information.

Setting up of exclusive diabetic hospital in Bangalore

10838. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been conducted on the incidence of Diabetic patients in Bangalore City;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to give financial assistance for the setting up of a exclusive Diabetic Hospital in Bangalore City?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The question does not arise.

(c) There is no proposal under consideration of the Government of India for giving financial assistance for the setting up of an exclusive Diabetic Hospital in Bangalore City.

Shortage of Oral Polio Vaccine

10839. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a shortage of Oral Polio vaccine in the country; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to supply adequate number of oral polio vaccines to the State Governments?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA): (a) and (b). Yes. Sir. There had heen a shortage of Polio Vaccine in the country during the second quarter of 1987-88 caused due to the change in the standards of the vaccines. This has subsequently been tide over by importing sufficient quantities through the UNICEF. At present, there is no shortage of the vaccine in the country.

Requirement and production of Condoms

10840. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the total requirement of condoms and the production thereof in the country;

(b) the steps taken to meet the demand in the market;

(c) whether any encouragement is given to condom manufacturing units of private sector; and

(d) whether the Government propose to set up more units of the Hindustan Latex in the country to meet the demand both within the country and abroad?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA): (a) The total requirement of condoms for Family Welfare Programme during 1988-89 is 1026 million pcs. The total installed capacity in the country is 1033 million pcs. of which 850 million pcs. are available to the Department under the current Rate Contract. The actual production during 1987 has been 793.6 million pcs.

(b) For meeting the requirements of the Programme, import of 400 million pcs. was planned during 1987-88.

(c) & (d). Private Sector is encouraged for manufacturing condoms, and, there is no proposal to set up additional units for condom production under the Hindustan Latex.

Development of Nallamalai Gir forests

10841. SHRI MANIK REDDY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government are assisting in the development of Nallamalai forests in Andhra Pradesh and Gir forests in Gujarat;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A Statement is given below.

(c) Does not arise.

The details of Central Assistance for the development of Nallamalai forests in Andhra Pradesh and Gir Forests in Gujarat, are as under; (Rs. in lakhs).

S. No.	*Name of Scheme*	*1985-86*	*86-87*	*87-88*
1.	Assistance for Afforestation given by the National Wasteland Development Board in Guntur, Nalgonda and Prakasam districts over which the Nallamalai area extends.	113.68	107.70	101.16
2.	Assistance under Project Tiger for the Nallamalai forests in the Nagar-Junasagar Tiger Reserve.	12.56	15.66	17.13
3.	Assistance to Gir National Park and Gir Wildlife Sanctuary.	Nil	0.85	13.30

[*Translation*]

New Railway lines in Rajasthan

10842. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL: Will the Ministet of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has given its approval for construction of several new railway lines in Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of railway lines on which the work has been completed and the number of those in respect of which work is still to be undertaken; and

(d) when the work is likely to be started on the remaining railway lines?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) and (b). Planning Commission has accorded approval for the following 2 new rail lines partly in Rajasthan;

Rail line	*Length (km)*
Kota-Chittaurgarh-Neemuch	222
Mathura-Alwar	120

(c) and (d). Work on both the new lines has been taken up. None of these have been completed.

Plantation of Khejdi trees

10843. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Centre for Science Environment has suggested to Government to plant Khejdi trees instead of eucalyptus trees for conservation of drinking water and environmental development of Western Rajasthan; and

(b) if so, the steps taken so far by Government in this regard and the areas of Rajasthan which are likely to be benefited thereby?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) The Centre for Science & Environment, New Delhi had organised a seminar on Thar Ecosystem and afforestation where it was recommended that Khejdi should be planted extensively in the Govt. afforestation projects instead of species like Eucalyptus. This recommendation was made as Khejdi is an indigenous tree and is extremely beneficial for the people living in the desert and semi-desert area of Western Rajasthan. The Centre has stated that impact of Khejdi on the conservation of drinking water is not yet known.

(b) Planting of Khejdi is being encouraged in Rajasthan under Social Forestry Programmes.

Vayudoot service for Bhilwara-Chittor

10844. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have received any proposal from the State Government of Rajasthan for linking Bhilwara-Chittor with Vayudoot service; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA): (a) No such request has been received in the recent past.

(b) Does not arise.

Grants to Wild Life Sanctuaries under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme

10845. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme Government have prepared a scheme to sanction cent percent grant to wild life sanctuaries in the country; and

(b) if so, the names of the wild life sanctuaries to which the amount of the grant has been allocated or proposed to be allocated under this scheme so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) The pattern of assistance under the Centrally Sponsored scheme for the development of wildlife sanctuaries is that the Government of India support on a hundred per cent basis only selected items of non. recurrent expenditure. Recurrent expenditure is borne by the State Governments.

(b) Names of wildlife sanctuaries which have received central assistance under this Scheme so far in the VII Plan period, are given in the Statement below. Funds under this scheme are not earmarked statewise or sanctuary-wise.

STATEMENT

S. No.	*Name of State/ Union Territories*	
1	*2*	*3*
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Pocharam, Papikonda, Kolleru, Sivaram, Nelapattu, Vankateswara, Pulicat, Kawal, Manjira, Eturunagaram, Coringa, Pakhal, Puranhit.
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Pakhui, Mehao.
3.	Goa	Cotigao.
4.	Assam	Nameri, Barnadi.
5.	Gujarat	Dumkal, Khijadia, Nalsarovar, Kachchh, Barda, Gir, Jessore, Wildass, Chinkara.
6.	Haryana	Sultanpur, Bhindwas.
7.	Himachal Pradesh	Kalatop, Rupi Bhabha, Simbalbara, Kanawar, Daran Ghatti, Talra, Pongdam.
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	Limber, Lachipora, Thajwas, Hirapora, Gulmarg, Hokersar, Jasrota, Karakoram, Hacold Desert, Nandani, Overa, Suran Sar.
9.	Karnataka	Biligiri, Rannebennur, Bhadhra, Mookambika, Shettihalli, Sharavathi, Nugu, Someshwara, Dandeli.
10.	Kerala	Idduki, Neyyar, Peppara, Peechi Vazhani, Chimmony, Chinnar, Aralam, Thattekad, Wynad, Parambikulam, Shenduruny.
11.	Madhya Pradesh	Rattapani, Palpur, Singhori, Neoradehi, Khiwani, Gomarda, Achanakmar, Bori, Karera.
12.	Maharashtra	Nagzira.

1	2	3
13.	Meghalaya	Nongkhyllem, Siju, Baghmara.
14.	Mizoram	Dampa.
15.	Nagaland	Intanki, Rangapahar.
16.	Orissa	Bhitarkanika, Chandaka.
17.	Rajasthan	Mt. Abu, Kumbalagarh, Sitamata, Darrah, Sajjangarh.
18.	Tamil Nadu	Annamalai, Pt. Calimere, Madhumalai, Kalakad, Mukurthi.
19.	Tripura	Sepahijala, Trishna.
20.	Uttar Pradesh	Chambal, Govind Pashu Vihar.
21.	West Bengal	Jaldapara.

[*English*]

Land acquisition proposal for providing four lanes traffic between Vijayawada and Guntur

10846. SHRIMATI N.P. JHANSI LAKSHMI: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Andhra Pradesh has sent proposal for land acquisition to provide four lanes traffic between Vijayawada and Guntur on National Highway No. 5;

(b) if so, whether the proposal has been approved by the Union Government; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The State Government have been asked to furnish the estimate for the acquisition of land after incorporating this Ministry's suggestions.

[*Translation*]

Irregularities in purchase of Glucose in NDMC and CGHS Dispensaries

10847. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been large scale irregularities in the purchase of glucose in the N.D.M.C. and C.G.H.S. dispensaries in New Delhi;

(b) if so, whether Government have conducted any inquiry into the matter; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA): (a) to (c). No, Sir. The CGHS is not purchasing its requirement of I/V Glucose direct from the open market, but is procuring it through Medical Stores Organisation of Directorate General of Health Services. Emergency requirement is procured from M/s. Super Bazar. As regards purchase of glucose by NDMC, consequent on a news item appearing in the Press, an inquiry was conducted by the NDMC. However, no irregularity was detected.

[*English*]

National average spending on education

10848. SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the national average spending on education; and

(b) the details of the highest and lowest allocations made for the Education?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION & CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) Average budgeted expenditure on education in a year for the country as a whole during the last five years (1982-83 to 1986-87) is Rs. 7855.76 crores.

(b) During the five year period 1982-83 to 1986-87 the highest budget allocation for education was Rs. 10040.00 crores in 1986-87 with Central outlay of Rs. 1110.32 crores and State outlay of Rs. 8921.66 crores. The lowest allocation was in 1982-83 when it amounted to Rs. 5791.15 crores with Central outlay of Rs. 561.13 crores and State outlay of Rs. 5230.02 crores.

New Airstrips/Aerodromes in Maharashtra

10849. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the progress of work regarding the construction of new airstrips/aerodromes in Maharashtra;

(b) the proposals that have been approved for completion during the next two years; and

(c) to what extent the air traffic can be augmented as a result of these efforts by the end of the Seventh Plan?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA): (a) Presently, no airstrip/aerodrome is under construction by the National Airports Authority in Maharashtra. However, the Government of Maharashtra is reported to be developing new aerodromes at Amravati and Latur for which sites have been selected.

(b) There is no proposal at present.

(c) Since Amravati and Latur are not included in the current Five Year Plan of Vayudoot, no traffic survey has been conducted.

More National Highways for making road transport available to interior places

10850. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether transit of goods through

road transport has recorded a phenomenal increase during the last five years and if so, the particulars thereof;

(b) whether it has become necessary that either more National Highways are constructed or atleast better links to growth centres are provided to diversify the traffic and make road transport available to the interior places also;

(c) whether any exercise has been made in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) Yes, Sir. The annual increase in freight transport during the last three years has been around fourteen per cent.

(b) to (d). Twenty-year Road Development Plan (1981-2001) as published by the Indian Roads Congress envisages the following lengths of various categories of roads:

		Kms.
1.	National Highways	66,000
2.	State Highways	1,45,000
3.	Major District Roads	3,00,000
4.	Other District Roads and Village Roads	21,89,000
	TOTAL	27,00,000

Maharashtra request for more allocation of funds for Rural Health Care Programme

10851. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Maharashtra has made any request for more allocation of funds for expanding the rural health care programme;

(b) if so, the particulars of the financial assistance so sought; and

(c) the reaction of Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA): (a) to (c). No, Sir. Government of Maharashtra has not made any request for more allocation of funds for expanding the rural health care programme.

Rest-cum-service stations along National Highways

10852. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had taken a decision to set up rest-cum-service stations along all National Highways for the facility of the road transporters;

(b) if so, whether the plans have been finalised; and

(c) if so, the number of such complexes schemes which will be implemented in Maharashtra with location and details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) and (b). To provide basic wayside amenities to the truck operators, a scheme for setting up of Truck Parking Complexes along National Highways was formulated. Such complexes were to provide facilities for parking, refuelling, canteens, dormitories, vehicle repairs, spare parts etc. Two such complexes, at Murthal in Haryana and at Kot Kalan in Punjab have been completed. As the facilities provided in these complexes have not been utilised fully, the scheme is being reviewed.

(c) The Govt. of Maharashtra had forwarded proposals for setting up three Truck Parking Complexes at Gokul Shirgaon, Arvi and Walvan. The proposals will be considered after review of scheme.

Criteria for allotment of rooms in Nursing Home in Dr. R.M.L. Hospital

10853. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria for allotment of rooms in the Nursing Home attached to Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, New Delhi;

(b) if so, whether there is any minimum safety restriction governing the entitlement of Nursing Home rooms for Government employees; and

(c) whether persons who are not employed in Government departments are also allotted rooms in the Nursing Home and if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA): (a) to (c). Admission to the Nursing Home at Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital is primarily based on the entitlement of patient. The entitlement is determined by his being a CGHS beneficiary (or his authorised dependent) whose minimum basic monthly pay is Rs. 2200/- and above. However, upto 10% of the accommodation in Nursing Home can also be allotted to Non-entitled or private patients for medical reasons provided no entitled case is waiting for admission.

Visit to patient's house by senior physicians of C. G. H. S. wing of Dr. R. M. L. Hospital

10854. KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any rules regulating the domicillary visits by physicians in the Central Government Health Scheme Dispensaries and the CGHS departments in Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that some of the Senior Physicians of Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, New Delhi are found reluctant to visit the house even though the patient is not in a condition to be brought to the hospital for examination; and

(d) if so, the steps Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The requisite information is given in the Statement below.

(c) No such instance has come to notice.

(d) Does not arise in view of answer to (c) above.

STATEMENT

Domicilliary Visit

(a) All Medical Officers including specialists are expected to attend to domicilliary calls from patients when necessary. Such attendance is to be restricted to cases where the Specialist/ Medical Officer is satisfied of its necessity due to the inability of the patient to attend the hospital/ dispensary on account of severity of illness, or when long hospitalisation is not feasible due to the protected nature of illness.

(b) Domicilliary visits, except in cases of emergent nature, should be made before or after the dispensary working hours.

(c) Such visits requested during the working hours should be made by the Medical Officers receiving the call and not left to the doctor on emergency duty.

(d) In case a visit becomes necessary during the working hours the Medical Officer Incharge should be informed to ensure that as far as possible not more than one Medical Officer is absent from the dispensary at any one time, during the working hours. He should keep Medical Officer Incharge informed of his departure and arrival from the visit.

(e) Lady doctors are exempted from paying domicilliary visits after 7.30 p.m.

(f) Since the Medical Officer are in receipt of conveyance allowance for purposes of domicilliary visits there should be no question, even by suggestion, of conveyance facilities being provided by the patient.

(g) All Medical Officers are to maintain a record of domicilliary visits in a common register. A quarterly return will be sent to the competent authority duly certified by the Medical Officer Incharge that the visits have been entered in the register maintained for this purpose. The visits of Medical Officer Incharge will be countersigned by the ADG/Deputy Director.

(h) The domicilliary visits should also be undertaken on phone call after ascertaining the basic information regarding nature of illness, address, Token No. Name of calling person with phone number etc. The Medical Officer before proceeding on visit should re-check by phone if he doubts the genuineness of call.

(i) All Medical Officers should carry emergency bag containing BP Instruments, Sterile syringe, Thermometer and emergency medicines. The Medicine of emergency has expended during domicilliary visit should be immediately replaced.

Central Assistance to Rajasthan under Border Area Development Programme

10855. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the total amount of Central assistance given to the State Government of Rajasthan to implement the New Education Policy;

(b) the details of the total amount under the Central Border Areas (Education) Development Programme given to Rajasthan for Border Areas;

(c) whether the Rajasthan Government has utilised the amount; and

(d) If not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) A sum of Rs. 31.89 crores has been given as Central assistance to the State Government of Rajasthan for implementing the programmes under New Education Policy which among others include the amount meant for Border Area Development Programme also.

(b) For the programme of Border Areas Development a sum of Rs. 7.38 crores has been released during the year 1987-88.

(c) and (d). Progress report regarding expenditure incurred is awaited from the State Government.

Electrification of platforms in Assam

10856. SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Railway platforms in Assam where arrangements of electric light do not exist; and

(b) the steps proposed to be taken to provide electricity at these platforms during the remaining period of the Seventh Plan Period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) In Assam portion of N.F. Railway, 36 Railway platforms do not have arrangement for electric lights. This does not include platforms at 18 Halt stations, 72 Flag station which are not electrified.

(b) 20 out of 36 Railway station platforms are programmed for electrification during Seventh Plan Period.

Setting up of an I.I.T. in Assam

10857. SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Indian Institute of Technology is proposed to be set up in Assam and The Indian Institute of Technology Act has to be amended for this purpose;

(b) whether IIT Act will be amended in such a way that IITs can be set up by Government elsewhere also without resorting to process of amendment in the Act every time; and

(c) whether IITs are proposed to be set up in each of the States in due course?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No such proposal is under consideration.

(c) There is no proposal at present to set up any more Indian Institutes of Technology in the country.

Donation of eyes after deaths

10858. SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether eye-donations can help 2 million out of 8 million blinds in the country; and

(b) the number of persons who have donated their eyes after death, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA): (a) Out of 9 million persons estimated to be blind in the country during I.C.M.R. survey of 1971-73 roughly 25% i.e. 2.25 million were assessed to be blind due to corneal damage. Only the cases where the damage is limited to cornea can be helped by corneal transplantation. The material for which can be made available through eye donations.

(b) As per reports available the State-wise figures of eyes actually donated during 1981 is as under

1	2	3
1.	Delhi	331
2.	Maharashtra	878
3.	Tamil Nadu	84
4.	Rajasthan	8
5.	Punjab	63
6.	Kerala	37
7.	Assam	14
8.	Karnataka	2
9.	Uttar Pradesh	30
10.	Madhya Pradesh	20
11.	West Bengal	14

Utility of Homoepathic system of Medicine

10859. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news-item appearing in the Times of India dated 11th April, 1988 stating that homoeopthy has a significant contribution to make and should be utilised by Government and the WHO in a cooperative efforts to relieve human sufferings;

(b) whether government propose to make public aware about the benefit of homoeopathic drugs so that they could get rid of their chronic diseases; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA):(a) Yes,Sir.

(b) and (c) The Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy (CCRH) set up by the Government have taken a number of steps, as mentioned in the statement below.

for making the public aware about the benefit of homeopathic system of medicine drugs.

STATEMENT

STEPS TAKEN:

a) A CCRH "NEWSLETTER" is published which highlights all the activities and achievement of the council.

b) A quarterly bulletin containing articles by eminent Homoeopaths and research findings of the Council is also published.

c) Seminars are held in various parts of the country on various diseases.

d) Doctors of the Council participate in the Radio/TV programmes covering treatment for some of the diseases.

e) Production of a film on development of Homeopathy in India is in hand.

f) and a book-let entitled "A Hand-Book of Home Remedies" has been published both in Hindi and English languages for the use of the public.

Threat of Strikes by CHGS Non-Gazetted Employees

10680. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether government are aware of the news item appearing in the Times of India dated 19th April, 1988 wherein it has been stated that nearly 7,000 non-gazetted employees of the Central government Health Scheme (CGHS) have threatened to go on an indefinite strike from 6th June, 1988 in support of their demand for promotional avenues and hospital patient care allowance;

(b) whether the Estimates committee in 1982 had suggested to Government to take concrete measures for the promotional prospects of the CGMS employees, but in vain;

(c) whether the counterparts of CGHS employees in government hospitals are getting 'hospital patient care allowance' but the C.G.H.S. employees are not entitled to it.

(d) whether Government propose to look into the genuine demands of CGHS employees to obviate an All India strike from 6th June, 1988; and

(e) if so, the details of action contemplated in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (e). In order to provide promotional avenues to C.G.H.S. employees, Selection Grade posts have been created. In pursuance of the guidelines issued by Department of Personnel and Training, a Cadre Review Committee has also been constituted for undertaking the Cadre Review of Gr.'B' 'C' and 'D' employees of CHGS. The question of granting Hospital patient care allowance to Gr. 'C' and 'D' (non-Ministerial) employees of CGHS is reviewing attention.

Railway Accidents in Maharashtra

10861. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of railway accidents took place in Maharashtra during 1986-87 and 1987-88 with causes thereof;

(b) the number of persons killed and injured therein; and

(c) the amount of compensation paid to the dependents of those killed and to the injured persons?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD(: (a) 46 and 45 train accident occurred in Maharashtra during 1986-87 and 1987-88 respectively. Failure of railway staff, failure of persons other than railway staff, equipment failure, sabotage, incidental occurrences, etc., were the major causes.

(b) 32 persons lost their lives and 118 other sustained injuries in these accidents.

(c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Financial Aid to Maharashtra for Improvement of Medical Facilities

10862. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union government have given any financial assistance to Maharashtra Government for the improvement of medical facilities during the last three years; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA): (a) and (b). Central assistance has been given to the Government of Maharashtra under various Centrally Sponsored Health Schemes from within the overall allocation for the Health programmes in the Central Sector approved by the Planning Commission during the last two years. Details are given in the statement below:

STATEMENT

Sl.No.	*Name of the Scheme*	*Central Assistance Released*		*Allocation of Central Assistance*
		1985-86	*1986-87*	*1987-88*
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*
1.	Reorientation of Medical Education	—	—	4.00
2.	School Health Services	0.66	2.59	1.20
3.	Training & Employment of MPWs.	4.70	4.05	11.32
4.	Lab. facilities of PHCs and Rural Dispensaries.	3.75	—	8.00
5.	Trg. of Specialists and Paramedical Workers.	—	0.19	0.37

1	2	3	4	5
6.	National Malaria Eradication programme (Rural).	813.77	1105.97	820.61
7.	National Malaria Eradication Programme (Urban).	82.59	54.62	57.77
8.	National Filaria Control Programme.	36.12	28.10	34.78
9.	National Leprosy Eradication Programme.	127.00	100.00	120.00
10.	National T.B.Control Programme.	115.34	146.29	150.00
11.	National Programme for Control of Blindness.	66.18	53.79	54.86
12.	Guineaworm Eradication Programme.	1.46	2.22	7.00
13.	Upgrading of Deptt. of Post Graduate Training & Research in I.S.M.	2.00	2.50	2.00
14.	Development of Pharmacies including Herbal Farms and Drugs testing.	0.10	0.20	0.30

Incidence of Neurological Diseases

10863. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether incidence rate of neurological diseases is very high in the country.

(b) whether neuro-pathology centres in the country are not in adequate numbers for accurate diagnosis of neurological disease;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to set up more neurological diseases centres;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA): (a) to (e). There is not definite data available to indicate whether the incidence rate of Neurological Diseases is very high in the Country or not. According to the information received from the National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Sciences, Bangalore, Neuropathology Department exists only in twelve centres in India. It has also been informed by the Institute that the Medical Council of India has urged all Medical Colleges to develop Neurological and Neurosurgical Centres.

Instant-reservation of foreign Tourists

10864. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether foreign tourists coming to India will be able to get instant reservation in Indian airlines flights;

(b) if so, whether the total integration of the computerised reservations system of Indian airlines and air India has made instant reservation possible and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA): (a) Indian airlines computer stem is linked with SITA Communication network and provides access to all the major Airlines of the world. Any tourists coming to India can get his booking made through any of the Airlines. However, all Air India offices abroad have access to Indian Airlines System to get instant availability status on India Airlines' flights and confirmed seat reservation.

(b) and (c). Air India and Indian airlines have got two independent computer systems for reservation. These two systems are inter-linked, which allow all terminals of Air-India to have access to Indian airlines computer system and get instant reservation on Indian Airlines sectors, subject to availability of seats.

Air Traffic Agreement Between India and Federal Republic of Germany

10865. SHRI H.N.NANJE GOWDA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:(a) whether bilateral negotiations between India and the Federal Republic of Germany to increase air traffic between the two countries were held in New Delhi recently;

(b) the main issues discussed during the meeting;

(c) whether any agreement has been signed; and

(d) the other main features of the discussion?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA): (a) No, sir.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Cooperation with West Germany in Railway Sector

10866. SHRI H.N.NANJE GOWDA:
SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and West Germany have discussed the issue of cooperation in the railway sector at a high-level meeting;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any agreement has been signed; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the areas in railway sector covered under the agreement?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) to (d). cooperation in the railway sector has been agreed between Indian Railways and German Federal Railways. A memorandum of understanding has been signed for cooperation, support and technical assistance to each other, directly or through their subsidiaries, in areas mutually agreed upon from time to time.

Opening of New Field Demonstration Centres in rural and Tribal Ares

10867. SHRI C.SAMBU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal of the National Institute of Health and Family Welfare, New Delhi to start or open new field Demonstration Centres in Health and Family Welfare in the rural and tribal areas (apart from Delhi) in the country;

(b) if so, the details of such places and proposals in this regard; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A proposal to start a Rural Field Practice Demonstration Area was received from the National Institute of Health and Family Welfare. Due to resource constraints it was decided to take up the matter later.

[*Translation*]

Nanda Devi Bio-Sphere Reserve

10868. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of ENVIORONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the development blocks in Uttar Pradesh included under the Nanda Devi Bio-sphere Reserve;

(b) whether it is necessary to obtain permission of the Ministry for execution of development progress;

(c) if so, whether information in this regard has been conveyed to the villagers living in this area; and

(d) if so, when and the sources through which this information has been conveyed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R.ANSARI): (a) Portions of three blocks viz., Joshimath (10 villages), Munsyari (4 villages) and Kafkot (3 villages) are included in the Nanda Devi Biosphere Reserve.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d). Do not arise.

Construction of Sports Centre in Hilly Areas

10869. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of Human resource development be Pleased to State:

(a) whether any centre of sports equipped with the most modern facilities is proposed to be developed in the hilly areas of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the construction work of this sports Centre will be undertaken during the current plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. There is a proposal to establish a High Altitude Training Centre at Shimla and Shillaru and Winter Sports Centre at Manali.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Setting Up of Idol Museums at Jageshwar and Baijnath

10870. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal to set up idol museum in Jageshwar and Baijnath in Almora district of Uttar Pradesh was sanctioned by the Ministry;

(b) if so, when this proposal was sanctioned;

(c) whether idol museums have been set up there;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether funds have been allocated for setting up of these museums in 1988-89;

(f) if so, the amount of money so allocated; and

(g) if not, the time by which construction of these museums will start there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P.SHAHI): (a) to (g). A sculpture shed exists at Baijnath, district Almora, Uttar Pradesh. However, the proposal to set up a sculpture shed at Jageshwar, district Almora, Uttar Pradesh has been taken up since 1968 but the delay in taking up construction of sculpture shed at Jageshwar has occurred due to the non-handing over the acquired land to the Archaeological Survey of India by the State Government. Hence no allocation of funds during 1988-89 has been made.

UGC Grants to Kumaon and Garhwal Universities

10871. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of grant given by the University Grants Commission to Kumaon and Garhwal Universities of Uttar Pradesh under various heads during the year 1987-88 and the amount proposed to be given on this account during 1988-89;

(b) whether this amount of grants is far less as compared to the amount proposed to be given to other universities in the country; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by government in order to increase the amount of grants to be given to these universities?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P.V.NARASIMHA RAO): (a) During 1987-88, the total grant paid by the UGC to Kumaon and Garhwal Universities under all programmes are Rs.70.17 lakhs and Rs.86.52 lakhs respectively. No allocation of grants for the year 1988-89 has been made for any University. According to the practice followed by the commission, the grants for general development of Universities are indicated for a plan period as a whole. During the VII Plan, the UGC had divided Universities into four groups, each with an allocation of Rs.125 lakhs, Rs.100 lakhs, Rs.75 lakhs and Rs.50 lakhs. The Kumaon and Garhwal Universities come in the group with an allocation of Rs.100 lakhs. This is exclusive of grants paid by the commission under various quality improvement programmes.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

[*English*]

Depletion of Fruit Trees

10872. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of ENVIORONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether forest fruit trees like Char, Biba, Awala, Bel, Wood-apple Tandu and Khirani are depleting fast;

(b) if so, the steps taken to conserve them; and

(c) whether the need to establish vegetation of oil trees species like Karanj, Neem Mahua etc., under wasteland development programme is accepted in the interest of edible and non-edible oils?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R.ANSARI): (a) No specific survey has been done to ascertain depletion of fruit trees. However, the fruit trees have also been depleted due to loss of tree cover in the forest areas.

(b) The working plan prescriptions for Forest Management prohibit felling of green fruit trees.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Nomination of Employees' Representatives on Board of Governors of K.V.S.

10873. DR.SUDHIR ROY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any provision for nomination of one or more employees' representatives on the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan on its Board of governors;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P.V.NARASIMHA RAO): (a) to (c). The Memorandum of Association and Rules of the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan do no provide for the nomination of any employees' representative on Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan and its Board of Governors.

Diversion of National Highway Passing through Nagpur City

10874. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal to divert the National Highway Passing through the Nagpur city to outside the city has since been finalised;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) to (c). The proposal to realign the National Highway Passing through Nagpur city has been accepted in principle by the government of India. However, alignment and other technical details are yet to be finalised in consultation with the State Public works Department.

Lady Doctors in Primary Health Centres

10875. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Primary Health Centres in the country where lady doctors have been posted;

(b) whether a large number of Primary Health Centres are without lady doctors;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether Union Government have issued instructions to post lady doctors in Primary Health Centres?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA): (a) to (d). According to the approved staffing pattern for Primary Health Centres established for 30,000 rural population in general areas and 20,000 population in tribal and hilly areas, there is only one Post of a Medical Officer. government of India have not issued any instructions to the States and Union Territories for posting lady doctors in Primary Health Centres. This decision is taken by the States/ UTs according to the availability of lady doctors in the State Cadre. Information about Primary Health Centres having a lady medical officer is not collected.

Plan to Stop Surgical Operations for Family Planning in camp Hospitals

10876. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether government propose to stop surgical operations for family planning in camp hospitals and confine such operations in properly equipped hospitals only;

(b) whether record of safety in camp hospitals is not encouraging; and

(c) if so, the details hereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA): (a) No, sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Question does not arise.

Koraput-Pyagagada Railway Line

10877. SHRI K.PRADHANI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the amount required to complete the remaining part of the Koraput-Rayagada railway line project?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): Approximately Rs.163 crores beyond 1988-89, as per latest estimate.

Supply of Grisofulvin

10878. SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the government agency engaged in the supply of Grisofulvin and other drugs to various government establishments in Haryana, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir; and

(b) the quantity of Grisofulvin distributed to various government establishments including the Army and the para-military forces from the year 1986 to date?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA): (a) The government Medical Store Depot, Karnal is engaged to supply of Grisofulvin Tablets and various other drugs to Government establishments in Haryana, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir against their Indents.

(b) The total quantity of VMS Number 01056 Grisofulvin Tablets 125 mg. supplied to various Government establishments including Para military forces was 7,26,470 tablets from 1986 till date. No supply was made to the Army.

Manufacture of Grisofulvin Tablet

10879. SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the manufactures of Grisofulvin tablets in the country;

(b) which of these manufacturers conform to the standards laid down for Grisofulvin by Union Government; and

(c) whether Grisofulvin is safe for public distribution by World Health Organisation standards?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA): (a) The licences for manufacture of drugs are granted by the State Drugs Control Authorities. However, the following are the leading manufacturers of Grisofulvin tablets in India.

1) M/s.Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited, Gurgaon.
2) M/s.Glindia, Bombay.
3) M/s. Deepharma, New Delhi.
4) M/s. Wallace Pharmaceuticals Ltd., Bombay.
5) M/s. B.P.Laboratories, Bombay.
6) M/s. New Life Pharmaceuticals, Bombay:
7) M/s. Radicura Pharmaceuticals Limited, New Delhi.

(b) Under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act and rules made thereunder all the manufacturers are required to comply with the standards for drug as laid down under the Act and Rules thereunder.

(c) The drug Grisofulvin is included in the list of essential drugs published by World Health Organization.

[*Translation*]

Request for Assistance for vocational Education from Universities/ Colleges of Bihar

10880. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of universities/ colleges in Bihar which have demanded assistance from Union government for vocational education; and

(b) the amount sanctioned to each of them?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) and (b). There are no programmes of vocational education, as such, implemented at the Universities and college levels. However, the University Grants commission has been providing assistance to universities and colleges for restructuring the first degree courses in general education subjects with a view to incorporating an application—oriented component in these courses. Under this programme, the commission has approved proposals from four colleges in Bihar involving an assistance of Rs.5 lakhs each and one college involving Rs.2 lakhs and a post of Lecturer. The commission has also received proposals from four more colleges for similar grants. There are still to be finalised.

[*English*]

Use of Railway Lines for passenger Traffic

10881. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the broad gauge lines are not being used for passenger traffic; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) These rail lines have so far been commissioned for goods traffic only.

Extension of Delhi-Ambala B.G.Line Upto Delhi Cantt.

10882 SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to extend Delhi-Ambala broad-gauge line upto Delhi Cantt; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) and (b). Acquisition of land for a directional terminal at Bijwasan, which is beyond Delhi Cantt. has been approved. Plan for the B.G. link to this terminal has not been finalised as yet.

Control of Water Pollution

10883. SHRI BIMALKANTI GHOSH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether government have any plans for the import of technology during the current year for effective control of water pollution;

(b) whether there are any research institutes presently engaged in the development of indigenous technology for control of water pollution; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R.ANSARI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Some of these institutions are:

(i) Central Salt and Marine Chemical Research Institute, Bhavnagar;

(ii) National Enviornmental Engineering Research Institute, Nagpur;

(iii) National Institute of Oceanography, Goa;

(iv) Central Leather Research Institute, Madras;

(v) Industrial Toxicology Research Centre, Lucknow.

(vi) Pollution Control Research Institute, Hardwar.

Requirements of Scientific and Technical Manpower

10884. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given on 7th August, 1986 to Unstarred Question No.3175 regarding scientific and technical manpower requirements and quota of SCs and STs and state:

(a) the total turnout separately of engineering, medical and agricultural graduates in the country during 1983-84, 1984-85 and 1985-86 and the number of SCs/STs therein;

(b) whether information regarding future estimates made by the Planning commission and the Institute of Manpower research in 1986 regarding future requirements of different categories of Scientific manpower in the country with a break up thereof for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has since been collected;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P.SHAHI): (a) to (d). A part of the information has already been collected whereas some more information is being collected. The complete information, as soon as received, will be analysed and will be laid, in the required form, on the Table of the House.

[*Translation*]

Renovation of Ajmer-Udaipur Railway Line

10885. PROF.NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the railway line from Ajmer to Udaipur via Chittorgarh and Bhilwara is very old and unfit for traffic;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to renovate the same; and

(c) if so, by what time the renovation work of this line will be done and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): (a) No, sir

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Track renewals are undertaken as and when they become due, subject to availability of resources. Renewals of 20.79 km on the route was sanctioned in 1986-87 Budget.

[*English*]

Cancellation charges

10886. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is no cancellation charges for international flight tickets;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to allow the same facility for the domestic flights;

(c) if so, whether Government are aware that passengers with O.K. tickets for domestic flight are denied seats in the flights;

(d) if so, the reasons thereof, and

(e) whether any compensation is paid to such passengers on demand, if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA): (a) Yes, Sir. No cancellation charges are levied on international flight except in case of special promotional fares which have conditions for levying cancellation charges.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d). It is an industry practice to overbook flights to ensure that flights operate with optimum loads and is done due to high instances of last minute cancellations and no shows at the airport.

(e) The carriage by Air Act 1972 does not provide for any liability in case of denial of boarding to confirmed passengers. However, all possible efforts are made by Indian Air-Lines to send the passengers to their destination by the next earliest available flight or combination of air services or other modes of transports. Reasonable passenger expenses on meals and transport etc. are also borne by Indian Airlines

Loopholes In Sati Act

10887. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that while welcoming the Commission of Sati (Prevention) Act, some Women's Organisations have made concrete suggestions to plug the loopholes in the Act; and

(b)) if so, the details of the suggestions made and the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) Yes, sir.

(b) The suggestions made relate to the following:—

(i) Definition of "Sati".

(ii) Definition of "Glorification of Sati".

(iii) Whether attempt to Commit Sati should be treated as an offence and whether the women should be punished.

(iv) Attempt to commit "Sati", whether the commission of Sati should be treated as a voluntary act or something that a woman has been coerced into.

(v) Cognizance of the offence, a section should be added to make the offence cognizable and non-bailable.

(vi) Setting up of Vigilant committees under the Act. The Commission of Sati (Prevention) Act, 1987 has come into force with effect from the 21st March, 1988 and it is too early to consider amendments.

Crash of Air India Jumbo Jet

10888. SHRI MULLAPALLY RAMACHANDRAN:
SHRI K.RAMACHANDRA REDDY:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have received

any fresh information/ report regarding the crash of Air India's Jumbo jet in June 1985, if so, the details thereof?

(b) the present stage of enquiry of the incident;

(c) whether the causes for the crash have been identified; and

(d) the total amount paid so far to the families of the victims who died in the crash?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The enquiry was completed by February, 1986.

(c) As per the enquiry report, the accident was caused by an explosion due to bomb blast in the forward cargo hold area of the aircraft.

(d) Compensation amounting to Rs.13.35 crores approx. has been paid to families of the victims, so far.

Quality of Cigarettes

10889. SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the quality of cigarettes in India, even those with foreign brand names, is far inferior to those used in Western countries and are liable to cause more diseases; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken by Government to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA): (a) The available data indicates that tar and nicotine content of Indian cigarettes and bidi are higher than in Western countries. Cigarette and bidi smoking, irrespective of tar and nicotine content, is injurious to health.

(b) A comprehensive plan of action for regulating use of all tobacco products is being considered in consultation with the State Governments. The Government has adopted a health education approach to warn the public against diseases caused by smoking.

Engineering Snags in Aircraft Due to Shortage of Staff

10890. SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of posts category-wise proposed by air India and Indian Airlines awaiting sanction from the Ministry;

(b) whether on account of shortage of staff the number of Engineering snags in aircraft are on the high side during the last three to four months; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA): (a) While no proposal for additional posts is pending with the Ministry in respect of air India, Indian Airlines has sough approval of the Ministry in respect of the additional posts as given in the statement below which is under consideration.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

STATEMENT

No. of Additional Posts Proposed by Indian Airlines Awaiting Ministry's Approval

Category	*No. of Posts*
1	*2*
Pilot	114*
Aircraft Engineer	7
Translation Officer	1
Administrative Officer	1
Technical Assistant	6
Translator	8
P.F.A.	17
Traffic Assistant	32
Aircraft Technician	120
Plant Technician	5
Office Assistant	9
Typist	9
Stenographer	4
Store and Supply Assistant	4
M.T.Technician	5
Pharmacist	1
Security Assistant	1
Helper	103
Driver	21
Loader	6
Sweeper	73 + 7 Part-time
Peon	4
Ayah	1
Security Guard	6
Canteen Staff	5
TOTAL	563* + 7 Part-time Sweeper

*Project requirement upto 1989-90.

Prevention of Blindness

10891. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI:
SHRI G.S.BASAVARAJU:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Indo-US agreement has been signed for cooperation in science and technology to prevent blindness;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether any scheme has been prepared for prevention of blindness in the country for 1988-89?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA): (a) No specific Indo-US agreement has been signed for prevention of blindness.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Under the National Programme

for Control of Blindness emphasis is on prevention and promotive aspects of eye care coupled with health education activities. Targets for upgradation of Primary Health Centres, establishment of district Mobile Units setting up of Eye Banks, assistance to voluntary Organisations for undertaking cataract operations in outreach areas are some of the on-going programmes which have been sanctioned during 1988-89.

Enquiry into Grounding of P.M.'s Plane

10892. SHRI PRAKASH V.PATIL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Enquiry committee constituted by Government to enquire into the grounding of PM's plane during his foreign visit has given its report;

(b) if so, its main findings; and

(c) the action taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The enquiry established that the engine fire warning coming 'ON'"was due to drop in insulation resistance of the fire detection system on account of oil/ moisture contamination of the bottom fire wire element and its right hand connector and inadequate supervision.

(c) The report has been accepted by the Government and the recommendations have been sent to Air India and DGCA for action.

Food Poisoning in Inderpuri, J.J.Colony

10893. SHRI G.S.BASAVARAJU:
SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI:
SHRI S.B.SIDNAL:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of residents of Inderpuri, J.J.Colony Naraina were helpless victims of food poisoning on 7th April, 1988;

(b) whether any inquiry in this regard has been conducted; if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action Government propose to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA): (a) The Municipal Corporation of Delhi have informed that 16 people suffered from symptoms of food poisoning.

(b) Yes. the Inderpuri Police Station has registered a case U/S 337/IPC.

(c) The following specific measures are being taken by the corporation in the matter:—

— Food hygiene raids have been intensified.

— Unlicensed hawkers selling kulfi and other eatables are being rounded up.

— Destruction of unwholesome food stuff, rotten material and sub-standard ice etc.

Harmful Effect of Caffeine

10894. SHRI C.MADHAV REDDI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether studies conducted at Fatima college, Madurai, demonstrate the harmful effect of caffeine on the people whose diets are generally deficient in iron and protein;

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to educate the consumers through mass media and advertisements, specially on Doordarshan and in newspapers; and

(c) whether the advertisements on various foods and drinks, specially on Doordarshan, will be suitably controlled and reference made to MRTP Commission to devise guidelines to protect consumers' interest?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA): (a) Government is not aware of such studies.

(b) and (c). Caffeine is not known to cause any ill. effect provided it is within the prescribed standard under Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules. Carbonated beverages may contain 200 pm per cup, which is not harmful, when it is taken in divided dozes. folders on food laws, tips to food safety and nutritional diets have been distributed to enlighten the consumers on nutritional value of food articles including soft drinks for all age-groups. Control on advertisement is not considered necessary.

[*Translation*]

Allegations by Doctors of Lady Harding Medical College

10895. SHRI RAM DHAN:
SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the statement made by the doctors of Lady Harding Medical College and Sucheta Kripalani Hospital regarding the irregularities being committed by the medical colleges and the All India Institute of Medical Sciences in their examinations for M.D., B.D.S., and Diploma;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that these allegations were of favouritism in some cases of admission;

(c) if so, whether Government have got an enquiry conducted into this matter through some impartial agency in addition to the enquiry conducted by the department;

(d) if so, the names of the enquiry agency and the facts brought out by the said agency; and

(e) if no such inquiry has been conducted, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA): (a) and (b). Yes, sir.

(c) to (e). Preliminary inquiries revealed that *Prima facie* the allegations were without any basis and there was no cause for any further enquiry by any neutral or other agency.

[*English*]

Enviornmental Clearance of Man Project

10896. SHRI MUKUL WASNIK: Will the Minister of ENVIORONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have received a proposal from the Government of Maharashtra for the clearance of 261.76 hectares of forest land for the construction of 'Man Project' in Buldana district which is likely to bring 7804 hectares of land under irrigation; and

(b) if so, the final decision of Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R.ANSARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The State Government has been requested on 28.09.1987 to take suitable action against persons responsible for violation of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 in this case and inform the Central Government.

Decision can be taken only on receipt of complete information from the State Government.

Landing Charges Due From Nigeria

10897. DR.B.L.SHAILESH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Nigeria owed considerable amount to India in the form of landing charges of its planes and on some other counts at the time it impounded Air-India's plane and held in custody its crew some time back;

(b) if so, the total amount due; and

(c) the present position in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). The amount outstanding in the name of the Nigerian Government then and now is only Rs.one thousand six hundred and thirty three.

Ban on Sale of Non-Iodized Salt

10898. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN:
SHRI V.S.KRISHNA IYER:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have adopted any measures to ensure that sale of non-iodized salt is banned in all the States;

(b) if so, the details of steps taken in this regard;

(c) the other measures adopted to promote sale/ consumption of iodized salt; and

(d) whether iodized salt is proposed to be distributed through fair price shops in the country at a subsidised rate?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA): (a) and (b). In order to control Goitre and other IDDS the Government have decided to iodise the entire edible salt in the country in a phased manner to be completed by 1992.

So far 12 States and one Union Territory have issued notification banning sale of salt other than iodised salt in the entire states. The remaining States/ U.Ts. are being impressed upon to issue necessary ban notification.

(c) The measures taken to promote sale/ consumption of iodised salt include:

1) Subsidy towards the cost of Potassium Iodate, the chemical used for iodisation, to the iodised

salt manufacturer.

2) Allotment of priority wagons for movement of iodised salt by rail.

3) Establishment of State Goitre Control Cell in all states for undertaking survey and monitoring.

4) Education and publicity on use of iodised salt through mass media.

5) Training of personnel involved in production, quality control and survey.

(d) The present strategy is to allow the normal trade channel to operate and to ensure that adequate iodised salt is available in the market and fair price shops wherever possible.

Discovery of a Rare Fungus

10899. SHRI SOMNATH RATH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Vector Control Research Centre (VCRC) Pondicherry, has discovered a rare fungus of immense commercial value; if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether such discovery has given a chance for drug firms to enter world market for the first time in a big way?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Scientists working at the Vector Control Research Centre, Pondicherry have succeeded in isolating and identifying an active metabolite — Cyclosporine from a fungal isolate. This compound is used as an immunosuppressant to prevent rejection phenomenon in graft operation. It is an expensive drug and is imported into India. Efforts are underway for commercial production of cyclosposive. As and when it is achieved, it would be possible for the Indian Pharmaceutical firms to enter the world market.

India's Contribution to world Intellectual Property Organisation

10900. SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI:
SHRI BIMAL KANTI GHOSH:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state: India's contribution to world Intellectual Property Organisation during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P.SHAHI): India's contribution to World Intellectual Property Organisation during the last two years was as follows:—

1986 — Swiss France 1,35,565, equivalent to Rs.8,14,694/-

1987 — Swiss Francs 1,35,565, equivalent to Rs.11,45,524/-

Monograph on Medicinal Plants of India

10901. SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the last vol.III (Q-Z) of Monograph on Medicinal Plants of India will be brought out by ICMR by 2001 (AD);

(b) if so, whether Government propose

to speed up the completion of this important work or publications by transferring this work to CSIR; and

(c) if so, the details thereof, and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). the Government of India have no proposal under consideration for transferring the work or publications of Indian council of Medical Research to Council of Scientific and Industrial Research.

12.00 hrs.

[*English*]

(*Interruptions*)

MR.SPEAKER: What is the problem?

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Sir, tomorrow is the last day of the session. The Industry Minister, Shri Vengal Rao, assured twice that a White Paper on public sector will be placed on the Table of the House, and the Member will get an opportunity for discussion. Twice he gave the assurance, Sir.

[*Translation*]

MR.SPEAKER: You may write to the committee on Government Assurances.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Tomorrow is the last day. When is he going to place the Paper and when will the Members get the opportunity to discuss it?

MR.SPEAKER: You please write to the Committee on Government Assurance.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: He assured that during the Budget Session he will place the White Paper on public sector...(*Interruptions*)

MR.SPEAKER: That is enough. I have heard your point.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, on 5th of May, during the discussion on Bofors, you had admitted that we can give a motion on Attorney General being invited. I and Somnath Chatterjee have already given a motion...(*Interruptions*).

MR.SPEAKER: I have give you the reasons, Sir...

(*Interruptions*)

PROF.MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, on what ground are you rejecting the motion?

MR.SPEAKER: Because it was too late. You should have gin it before.

PROF.MADHU DANDAVATE: Then and there I had given it , Sir.

MR.SPEAKER: You had, but even than it was too late.

PROF.MADHU DANDAVATE: You said that it was under your consideration.

MR.SPEAKER: But later I found that we

cannot call him when everything is over...

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY (Katwa): Why not? ... .(*Interruptions*).

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Check the records, Sir ... .(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Look here. I have checked the record...

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: You said, "There is no problem, you give the motion" and we gave the motion, and because we gave the motion, there is a problem!

MR.SPEAKER: The question is that at proper time you have not given. In the instant case, when the Report of the JPC on Bofors Contract was put down in the List of Business, then you should have done it. You just missed the bus, that is all. Otherwise there was no problem...

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: We never knew that in the Report it was referred to...(*Interruptions*)

PROF.MADHU DANDAVATE: But I had given it then and there...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR.SPEAKER: Mr.Chowdhary, Please do not adopt pressure tactics; I become nervous.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR.SPEAKER: Look here. the question is it was not intended on your part, nor was it intended on my part. You just could not follow the rules earlier. If you had done it earlier, there would be no problem with me. But now the bus has passed. We cannot do anything now.

SHRI SURESH KURUP (Kottayam): It was raised during the debate.

MR.SPEAKER: It is all right. But it should have been done prior to that.

SHRI SURESH KURUP: But how could we know that it would be raised...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR.SPEAKER: Please do not make a noise. I am giving a reply.

[*English*]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Check your own observation, Sir. You came to the House and you said, "No problem, you give the motion", and we gave the motion ...(*Interruptions*)

MR.SPEAKER: I cannot discuss it. I want to tell you, Sir, that there was no problem for me; if you had given it earlier, I would have admitted it...

(*Interruptions*)

MR.SPEAKER: No, nothing doing....

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI (Kalikar): Sir, I gave you a notice of privilege on 5th May, 1988. Seven days have already elapsed an no action appears to have been taken as yet. On two occasions you assured me you would take action in the matter...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR.SPEAKER: I think you are referring to your motion.

[*English*]

SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: Yes, Sir.

MR.SPEAKER: I have got the reply but I am not satisfied so far. So, I am pursuing it further. I have got it...

(Interruptions)

SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: Sir, I am a Member of Parliament. I was humiliated and assaulted by the police officer and no action has been taken as yet...*(Interruptions)*

MR.SPEAKER: Please do not be so agitated. I shall give you the copy. You can see it and then we can discuss about it. There is no hurry... *(Interruptions)*

MR.SPEAKER: All right, please sit down...*(Interruptions)*

[*English*]

SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: The House is going to adjourn tomorrow. I raised the matter inside the House and I want that it shoul be discussed inside the House... *(Interruption)*.

MR. SPEAKER: Does not matter.

[*Translation*]

House will be very much there. We will reassembleafter a shutgap.

(Interruptions).

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbubnagar): Sir, I wish to bring to your notice ...*(Interruptions)*

MR.SPEAKER: What is the problem now?

SHRI S.JAIPAL REDDY: A major change has come about in the security environment of the country... *(Interruptions)*

[*Translation*]

MR.SPEAKER: You please give it in writing.

(Interruptions)

[*English*]

SHRI S.JAIPAL REDDY: The USA have agreed to sell three P-30 Orion Plans to Pakistan which are maritime surveillance aircraft. They have anti-submarine potentialities...

[*Translation*]

MR.SPEAKER: You give it in writing, I shall look into it.This is not the way to do it. You give in writing.

(Interruptions)

[*English*]

SHRI CHARANJIT SINGH WALIA (Patiala): Sir, there is a grave provocation and there is a serious situation in Amritsar. the worshippers are not allowed to enter the Golden Temple..... *(Interruptions)*

[*Translation*]

MR.SPEAKER: You should make efforts to bring the situation in order. Everyone is worried about this problem. It is not you alone, I think every Indian is concerned about it. We can no longer hear the recital of 'Gurbani' or feel the atmosphere of love there, which are essential to preserve the sanctity of Harmandir Sahib. Instead, an atmosphere of tension is prevailing there where gun shots can be heard everyday. We are all concerned about the Golden Temple and want it to be restored as a symbol of love, goodwill, brotherhood, friendship, progress and people's well-being. I think there is hardly anyone who is not concerned about it. We all should work together to solve this crisis. The teachings of Guru Nanak and Guru Granth Sahib should be followed. Then all other things can be set right easily.

(Interruptions)

SHRI CHARANJIT SINGH ATHWAL: Water and electricity supply has been stopped and there is no 'Kirtan' there... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI CHARANJIT SINGH WALIA: We are walking out in protest.

At this stage Shri Charanjit Singh Walia and some other Hon. Members left the House.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: Sir, there is inadequacy of transport facilities. The airports and the Railway Stations are all overcrowded.The Transport Minister will have to make arrangements for transport of people tovarious places.This being the mid-summer vacation, there is rush. I have given notice of a motion. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: Sir, you will find from the proceedings that during the debate on submarine deal, Shri Somnath Chatterjee referred to CAG report. That has been expunged...

MR.SPEAKER: Nothing doing.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Why was it expunged?

MR.SPEAKER: You give me something. I will see.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: What is unparliamentary in it to expunge Sir? You please tell me, Sir.

SHRI S.JAIPAL REDDY: What is unparliamentary about it? (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR.SPEAKER: The Report is not likely to be presented before the schedule. We can not have a discussion here before it to laid on the Table.

[*English*]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): Sir, I wanted information from the Government. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: You cannot presume a thing.

(*Interruptions*)

MR.SPEAKER: No question.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Can we not seek information. (*Interruptions*)

MR.SPEAKER: No, nothing doing.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Is it unparliamentary to seek information? (*Interruptions*)

MR.SPEAKER: You cannot refer to a thing from out of imagination.

(*Interruptions*)

AN HON.MEMBER: It has come in the press.

[*Translation*]

MR.SPEAKER: I can not say anything about the press. (*Interruptions*)

MR.SPEAKER: When it is received, when it is the property of the House, then it can be quoted. Otherwise not.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: Can we not seek information? Why has it been expunged? (*Interruptions*)

MR.SPEAKER: The question is that you cannot quote a thing which is not made public or made available to the House.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Why?

MR.SPEAKER: No, it cannot be presumed. I have already given my ruling. That is all.

(*Interruptions*)

MR.SPEAKER: Please sit down now.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH (Uluberia): Sir, I have given notice that the Fijian Government backed by CIA are going to observe their first anniversary on 14th May. During the coup the Indian Government promised to solve the crisis in Fiji.....

[*Translation*]

MR.SPEAKER: You please give in writing.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR.SPEAKER: Not allowed.

(*Interruptions*)*

12.07 hrs.

[*English*]

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Statement re: Review on and Annual Report on Punjab film and News Corporation Ltd: Chandigarh year 1983-84.

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P.V.NARASIMHA RAO): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(1) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Punjab Film and News Corporation Limited, Chandigarh, for the year 1983-84.

(2) Annual Report of the Punjab Film and News Corporation Limited, Chandigarh, for the year 1983-84 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library .*See* No.LT—6170/88]

National Housing Policy

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the National Housing Policy (Hindi and English versions). [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—6171/88]

Annual Report of and Review on Nationalisation of Mental Health and Neuro Sciences, Bangalore for 1986-87 etc. Annual Accounts of Central Council for Research in Ayurveda and Siddha, New Delhi for 1986-87 etc.

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1)(i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Sciences, Bangalore, for the year 1986-87.

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* Not recorded.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Sciences, Bangalore, for the year 1986-87.

(2) A Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—6172/88]

(3) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) (The Annual Report and Review were laid on the Table on 15th December, 1987) of the Central Council for Research in Ayurveda and Siddha New Delhi, for the year 1986-87 along with Audit Report thereon.

(4) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—6173/88]

(5)(i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Airlines for the year 1986-87 under sub-section (2) of section 37 of the Air Corporations Act, 1953.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Airlines for the year 1986-87 together with Audit Report thereon under sub-section (4) of section 15 of the Air Corporations Act, 1953.

(iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Indian Airlines for the year 1986-87.

(6) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—6174/88]

Khuda Bakhsh Oriental Public Library Service (Amendment) Regulations, 1987, Annual Report of and Review on Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, for 1986-87; Annual Report and Review on Centre for Cultural Resources and Training, New Delhi, for 1986-87 etc.

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO): On behalf of Shri L.P. Shahi I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Khuda Bakhsh Oriental Public Library Service (Amendment) Regulations, 1987 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. KBL-4/3967 in Gazette of India dated the 21st November, 1987 under sub-section (4) of section 28 of the Khuda Bakhsh Oriental Public Library Act, 1969. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—6175/88]

(2)(i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, for the year 1986-87.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, for the year 1986-87.

(3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—6176/88]

(4)(i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Centre for Cultural Resources and Training, New Delhi, for the year 1986-87 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Centre for Cultural Resources and Training, New Delhi, for the year 1986-87.

(5) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (4) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—6177/88]

(6)(i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi, for the year 1986-87 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi, for the year 1986-87.

(7) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (6) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—6178/88]

(8)(i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Sangeet Natak Akademi, New Delhi, for the year 1986-87 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Sangeet Natak Akademi, New Delhi, for the year 1986-87.

(9) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (8) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—6179/88]

(10) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh, for the year 1986-87 together with Audit Report thereon under section 35 of the Aligarh Muslim University Act, 1981.

(11) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (10) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—6180/88]

(12) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining the reasons for not laying the Annual Report and Audited Accounts of the Indian Institute of Advanced Study, Shimla, for the year 1986-87 within the stipulated period of nine months after the close of the Accounting year. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—6181/88]

(13)(i) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Council of

Educational Research and Training for the year 1986-87 together with Audit Report thereon.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the Audited Accounts of the National Council of Educational Research and Training for the year 1986-87.

(14) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (13) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—6182/88]

(15) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the School of Planning and Architecture. New Delhi, for the year 1986-87 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the School of Planning and Architecture, New Delhi, for the year 1986-87.

(16) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (15) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—6183/88]

(17) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Council of Science Museums, Calcutta for the year 1986-87.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Council of Science Museums, Calcutta, for the year 1986-87 together with Audit Report thereon.

(iii) A copy of the Review (English versions) by the Government on the working of the National Council of Science Museums, Calcutta, for the year 1986-87.

(18) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (17) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—6184/88]

(19) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Victoria Memorial, Calcutta, for the year 1986-87 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Victoria Memorial, Calcutta, for the year 1986-87.

(20) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (19) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—6185/88]

(21) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the University Grants Commission, New Delhi, for the year 1986-87 together with Audit Report thereon.

(22) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (21) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—6186/88]

(23) A copy of the Council of Architec-

ture (Amendment) Rules, 1987 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 751 in Gazette of India dated the 10th October, 1987 under sub-section (3) of section 44 of the Architects Act, 1972. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—6187/88]

Annual Report of and Review on Vishwayatan Yogashram, New Delhi for 1986-87, of Regional Cancer Centre, Trivandrum for 1986-87 etc.

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MOTILAL VORA): On behalf of Kumari Saroj Khaparde, I beg to lay on the Table—

(1)(i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Vishwayatan Yogashram, New Delhi, for the year 1986-87 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Vishwayatan Yogashram, New Delhi, for the year 1986-87. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—6188/88]

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

(3)(i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Regional Cancer Centre, Trivendrum, for the year 1986-87 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Regional Cancer Centre, Trivandrum, for the year 1986-87.

(4) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—6189/88]

(5)(i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Research Institute for Yoga, New Delhi, for the year 1986-87 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Central Research Institute, for Yoga, New Delhi, for the year 1986-87.

(6) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—6190/88]

(7)(i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Dental Council of India, New Delhi, for the year 1986-87 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Dental Council of India, New Delhi, for the year 1986-87.

(8) A statement (Hindi and English

versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (7) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—6191/88]

(9) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining the reasons for not laying the Audited Accounts of the National Institute of Homoeopathy Calcutta, for the year 1985-86 within the stipulated period of nine months after the close of the Accounting year. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—6192/88]

(10) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining the reasons for not laying the Annual Report and Audited Accounts of the National Institute of Homoeopathy Calcutta, for the year 1986-87 within the stipulated period of nine months after the close of the Accounting year. [Placed in Library *See* No. LT—6193/88]

Statements showing action taken by Government in various assurances, promises etc. given by Ministers during various sessions

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT): I beg to lay on the Table the following statements (Hindi and English versions) showing the action taken by the Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by the Ministers during the various sessions of Eighth Lok Sabha:—

(1) Statement No. XV—Fifth Session, 1986. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—6194/88]

(2) Statement No. XII—Sixth Session, 1986. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—6195/88]

(3) Statement No. X—Seventh Session, 1986. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—6196/88]

(4) Statement No. IX—Eighth Session, 1987. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—6197/88]

(5) Statement No. V—Second part of Eighth Session, 1987. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—6198/88]

(6) Statement No. IV—Ninth Session, 1987. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—6199/88]

(7) Statement No. II—Tenth Session, 1988. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—6200/88]

Notification under Indian Railway Act

THE DEPUTY-MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Railway Passengers (Cancellation of Tickets and Refund of Fares) Amendment Rules, 1988 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 461 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 30th April, 1988 issued under section 47 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—6201/88]

Notification under Major Port Trusts Act, Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Amendment Scheme 1988. Annual Administration Report of and Review on Pepsu Road Transport Corporation, Patiala for 1984-85

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI P. NAMGYAL): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (4) of section 124 of the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963:—

  (i) G.S.R. 438 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 8th April, 1988 approving the Visakhapatnam Fishing Harbour Regulations, 1986.

  (ii) G.S.R. 453 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 14th April, 1988 approving the Mormugao Port Trust (Licensing of Stevedores) Regulations, 1987.

  (iii) G.S.R. 336 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 10th March, 1988 approving the Cochin Port Trust Employees (Leave Travel Concession) Amendment Regulations, 1988.

  (iv) G.S.R. 474 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 20th April, 1988 approving the Calcutta Port Trust Employees (Classification, Control and Appeal) First Amendment Regulations, 1988. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—6202/88]

(2) A copy of the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Amendment Scheme, 1988 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 241 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 3rd March, 1988 under section 8A of the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act, 1948. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—6203/88]

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Administration Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Pepsu Road Transport Corporation, Patiala, for the year 1984-85.

  (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Pepsu Road Transport Corporation, Patiala, for the year 1984-85.

(4) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—6204/88]

12.08 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

[*English*]

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:—

(i) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Customs and Central Excises Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1988, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 2nd May, 1988, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

(ii) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Customs (Amendment) Bill, 1988, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 2nd May, 1988, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

(iii) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Proceoure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1988, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 2nd May, 1988, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

(iv) I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held today, the 11th May, 1988 adopted the following motions in regard to the Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Bill, 1987:—

"That this House recommends to the Lok Sabha that the Lok Sabha do appoint a member of the Lok Sabha to the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Bill, of Shri Suresh Kurup from the membership of the Joint Committee and communicate to this House the name of the Member so appointed by the Lok Sabha to the said Joint Committee."

2. I am to request that the concurrence of the Lok Sabha in the said motion and also the name of the member of the Lok Sabha appointed to the Joint Committee may be communicated to this House.

(v) 'I am directed to inform Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 11th May, 1988 has adopted the following motion regarding appointment of four Members of the Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Railways Bill, 1986:—

"That this House concurs in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do appoint four Members of Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Bill to consolidate and amend the Law relating to Railways in the vacamcoes caised by the retirement of S/Shri Murlidhar Chandrakant Bhandare, S.B. Ramesh Babu, Sukomal Sen and Shrimati Pratibha Singh from the membership of the Rajya Sabha on 2nd April, 1988 and resolves that S/Shri Murlidhar Chandrakant Bhandare, Sukomal Sen, Chaudhary Ram Sewak and Shrimati Pratibha Singh be appointed to the said Joint Committee to fill the vacancies."

12.09 1/2 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS

Sixth Report

[*English*]

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL (Kopargaon): I beg to present the Sixth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on petitions.

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES

Twelfth Report

[*English*]

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR (Hamirpur): I beg to present the Twelfth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Government Assurances.

12.10 hrs.

STATEMENT *RE* : RE— FINANCE SCHEME FOR WORKING CAPITAL LOAN UNDER SINGLE WINDOW TO TINY AND SMALL SCALE UNITS

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): Mr. Speaker, Sir, while presenting the Central Government Budget for 1988-89, the Finance Minister had *inter-alia*, mentioned that "New Small Scale units often experience problems and delays in securing working capital finance. In order to overcome this difficulty, it has been decided that requirements of working capital upto Rs. 2.5 lakhs for new tiny and small scale units, whose projects cost does not exceed Rs. 5 lakhs, will be provided through a single window. Thus, both term loans and working capital will be made available by the same bank or institution. The details of this scheme will be announced by Industrial Development Bank of India."

In this behalf, I have pleasure in laying on the table of the House a copy (in English and in Hindi) of 'Industrial Development Bank of India—Refinance Scheme for working Capital loan under Single Window to tiny and SSI units by State Financial Corporations/State Industrial Development Corporations'. A few copies of the scheme have also been placed in the Parliament Library.

This facility is intended to enable the new and eligible tiny and SSI units seeking finance from State Financial Corporations/ State Industrial Development Corporations to obtain working capital expeditiously to commence commercial production.

This is the first step and we shall continue it.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): Have you fixed the time limit within which banks should dispose of this? Please provide the time limit.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: We will do that.

12.11 1/2 hrs.

WATER (PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF POLLUTION) AMENDMENT BILL*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

> "That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI Z.R. ANSARI: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

12.12 hrs.

NATIONAL WATERWAY (SADIYA-DHUBRI STRETCH OF THE BRAHMAPUTRA RIVER) BILL*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the declaration of the Sadiya-Dhubri Stretch of the Brahmaputra river to be a national waterway and also to provide for the regulation and development of the said stretch of that river for purposes of shipping and navigation on the said waterway and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

SHRI ATAUR RAHMAN (Barpeta): Sir, this can be passed without discussion.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Let it be introduced first. How can it be passed without being introduced?

SHRI ATAUR RAHMAN: It is quite an important Bill. Everybody is supporting it.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

> "That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the declaration of the Sadiya-Dhubri Stretch of the Brahmaputra river to be a national waterway and also to provide for the regulation and development of the said stretch of that river for purposes of shipping and navigation on the said waterway and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Now you may take up

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* Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 12.5.88

the process for its adoption.

[*English*]

SHRI ATAUR RAHMAN: Sir, this is a very very important Bill so far as Assam is concerned. This should be passed without discussion.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: The House can do whatever it wants. You are the masters.

[*English*]

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: Sir, it is a very good idea of the hon. Member if the whole House passes it. It is such a good thing, there is hardly anything to discuss. It can be taken up.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Move the motion.

[*English*]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Without a motion, how can it be passed?

12.14 hrs.

[*English*]

SHIPPING AGENTS (LICENSING) BILL

Nomination of Members to Joint Committee

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): Sir, I beg to move:

> "That this House do concur in the recommendation of Rajya Sabha that the House do join in the joint Committee of the Houses on the Bill to provide for the introduction of a system of licensing to regulate the business of shipping agents and for matters connected therewith made in the motion adopted by Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 27th April, 1988 and communicated to this House on the 29th April, 1988 and do resolve that the following 30 members of Lok Sabha be nominated to serve on the said Joint Committee, namely:

(1) Shri T. Bala Goud

(2) Shri Manoranjan Bhakta

(3) Shri R.L. Bhatia

(4) Prof. Parag Chaliha

(5) Smt. Vidyavati Chaturvedi

(6) Shri Bipin Pal Das

(7) Shri N. Dennis

(8) Shri H.A. Dora

(9) Shri Bimalkanti Ghosh

(10) Shri H.N. Nanje Gowda

(11) Shri Jitendra Singh

(12) Shri Abdul Rashid Kabuli

(13) Shri P. Kolandaivelu

(14) Shri K. Kunjambu

(15) Shri Narsinh Makwana

(16) Shri Nityananda Misra

(17) Shri Satyagopal Misra

(18) Shri Shantaram Naik

(19) Shri P. Namgyal

(20) Shri H.M. Patel

(21) Shri Balasaheb Pawar

(22) Shri B.B. Ramaiah

(23) Dr. Sudhir Roy

(24) Shri P.M. Sayeed

(25) Shri P.M. Shanmugam

(26) Shri D.B. Shingda

(27) Shri Satyendra Narayan Sinha

(28) Smt. Usha Verma

(29) Shri Girdhari Lal Vyas

(30) Shri Rajesh Pilot."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

> "That this House do concur in the recommendation of Rajya Sabha that the House do join in the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Bill to provide for the introduction of a system of licensing to regulate the business of shipping agents and for matters connected therewith made in the motion adopted by Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 27th April, 1988 and communicated to this House on the 29th April, 1988 and do resolve that the following 30 members of Lok Sabha be nominated to serve on the said Joint Committee, namely:

(1) Shri T. Bala Goud

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(19) Shri P. Namgyal

(20) Shri H.M. Patel

(21) Shri Balasaheb Pawar

(22) Shri B.B. Ramaiah

(23) Dr. Sudhir Roy

(24) Shri P.M. Sayeed

(25) Shri P.M. Shanmugam

(26) Shri D.B. Shingda

(27) Shri Satyendra Narayan Sinha

(28) Smt. Usha Verma

(29) Shri Girdhari Lal Vyas

(30) Shri Rajesh Pilot."

The Motion was adopted.

12.15 hrs.

[*English*]

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) Integrated approach for augmenting agricultural production as well as production of fruits, flowers and meat etc.

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL (Kopargaon): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it has been observed that there have always been fluctuations in the production of food grains, fruits, vegetables etc. Government has so far not evolved any long-term tangible policy for meeting the domestic requirements and for exporting the agricultural produce in particular. India, being basically an agricultural country has all types of infrastructure for its development but unfortunately Government has not been able to make any estimate of the production of fruits, vegetables, floriculture, meat, mutton etc. In the absence of production estimates of the above items, it is very difficult to plan exports. Therefore, the Government must formulate an integrated approach for the augmenting agricultural production not only for meeting the domestic requirements but also for exports to various countries to minimise the foreign trade gap.

Government must simultaneously provide banking and other institutional financial facilities including infrastructural amenities to the farmers so that the targets of export do not suffer for want of financial support and proper planning. I am confident that this will go a long way to benefit the farming community.

[*Translation*]

(ii) Demand for funds for construction of Darbhanga-Samastipur and Sakri-Hasanpur railway lines

SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN (Rosera): Mr. Speaker Sir, I want to draw the attention of the Government to an important matter under Rule 377. There is a wide spread resentment among 4 crore people of North Bihar over the delay in starting the construction of Darbhanga-Samastipur broad-gauge and Sakri-Hasanpur railway lines. Survey for both these lines was conducted 15 years back and former Rail Ministers Late Shri Lalit Narayan Mishra and Shri Kedar Pandey had even laid the foundation stone. The Government of Bihar had arranged the land for it yet the project has not been started so far. Consequently, the people of North Bihar have launched 'Rail-Roko' agitations and formed 'Sangharsh Committees'. Thousands of their volunteers have courted arrest time and again. After Independence there has been no rail development work undertaken in this area even though it is the most backward area in the country. The shortage of rail facilities has discouraged the development of industries in the area. Poverty in this area is increasing as it is cut off from the big business centres of the country. It would be injustice with the people of North Bihar if the Rail Ministry keeps on getting renewed time and again this approved project and delays sanctioning of funds for its commencement.

The Government is, therefore, urged upon to provide funds for the construction of Darbhanga-Samastipur broad gauge and Sakri-Hasanpur railway lines without further delay and the work on these lines should be undertaken on priority basis.

[*English*]

(iii) Demand for expansion of Nagpur Airport

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT (Nagpur): Sir, in view of the inadequate accommodation at the Nagpur airport, there is an urgent need for its expansion. There is no verandah for the people to sit and during rains, people are seen huddled in the small porch. The question of its expansion and providing basic amenities at the Nagpur airport has been brought to the notice of the Government several times and assurances had also been given but nothing has been done so far. In view of the increasing number of passengers, I request the Minister of Civil Aviation to ensure that all modern facilities are provided at Nagpur airport and its expansion done at the earliest.

12.18 hours

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

(iv) Financial assistance to Odissi Research Centre in Orissa for sustaining the research-oriented activities of the Centre

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK (Cuttack): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the Government of Orissa have set up Odissi Research Centre for promoting and propagating the Odissi dance form and conducting research in various facets of this rich cultural tradition of our country.

Over the past couple of years, the Centre has done commendable work in the codification, documentation and dissemination of the Odissi dance form and for replenishment of the Odissi repertoire. It has also started intensive training of Odissi Gurus from all over the country. A two year programme of intensive in-house training in Odissi dance and music for middle level artists is also being conducted by the Centre. Valuable video-taping of about 200 hours on the various aspects of the living traditions of Odissi has been done and preserved for posterity.

The State Government have been funding this Centre, which has now become autonomous, for the last 3 years from the budget of its Culture Department. Considering the scope, objective and current level of activities, there is urgent need for augmenting the resources of the Odissi Research Centre.

The programme undertaken by the Research Centre cannot be completed within a reasonable time frame owing to budgetary constraints.

As such, I request the Government of India to provide an annual recurring assistance of Rs. 15 lakhs with effect from 1988-89 with a view to sustaining the research oriented activities of the Centre.

[*Translation*]

(v) Demand for purchase of handloom woollen cloth for military uniforms

SHRI HAFIZ MOHD. SIDDIQ (Moradabad): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the

[Sh. Hafiz Mohd. Siddiq]

handloom weavers in India used to manufacture woollen parda extralock cloth for army jawans of the country. Under the new policy of the Textile Ministry, mill-owners have procured modern machines from Germany to be used in India. For the last 25-30 years this cloth continued to be manufactured in the handloom sector providing employment to lakhs of weavers. Now the Defence Ministry is procuring this cloth from the mills. The mills produce this cloth on modern machines. As a result lakhs of weavers have been rendered jobless.

I request the Central Government to issue a directive to the Ministry of Defence to the effect that it should resort to its original practice of procuring this cloth from the handloom sector. This will provide employment to the poor weavers.

[*English*]

(vi) Demand for a Low-power T. V. Transmission Centre at Pathanamithitta in Kerala during the current year

SHRI P.J. KURIEN (Idukki): Sir, setting up of a low power transmission centre at Pethanamthitta in Kerala has been a long standing demand.

Pathanamithitta is the only district in Kerala which does not have TV transmission facilities. This district has the highest percentage of literacy and has a very large number of schools, colleges and technical institutions. Economically too, it is an advanced district. The people who bought TV sets as far back as in 1980 are still waiting to get transmission facility. This has created a sense of frustration in them.

Now that the Planning Commission has approved the proposal, I would request the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting to take immediate steps to set up the transmission centre at Pathanamthitta during this year itself.

[*Translation*]

(vii) Demand for relief measures for saving villages which have been affected by last year's flood

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH (Jahanabad): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to submit the following under rule 377. "India is predominantly an agricultural country, where 80 per cent of the people depend on agriculture. They fall victim to floods and drought every year. As a result of which the condition of agriculturists has been deteriorating day by day. Consequently, the studies of their children have suffered a setback, who are the future builders of our country. Jahanabad parliamentary constituency in Bihar, has suffered a heavy loss due to floods and the best land of the hundreds of villages turned into rivers or deserts. As regards the grant of relief to the victims of floods, the State Government says that it has no funds for the purpose. Therefore, I request the Central Government to take advance measures to settle 10,000 people of this area elsewhere because it is but definite that if no safety measures are taken in respect of these villages within next two months, these villages will be swept away during the coming rainy season. Moreover, it is the duty of the Government to protect the people from natural calamities.

(viii) Demand for a Committee to inquire into the grievances of the staff of BHEL units in regard to promotion avenues, norms for transfers etc.

[*English*]

DR. A. KALANIDHI (Madras Central):

Since the inception of the Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited, the management has not taken proper care of the supervisory staff. The management is not following the norms in regard to promotion of the supervisory staff in various cadres despite several representations. Different criteria have been followed in regard to grant of bonus to the workers and the supervisory staff. The Committee appointed for the purpose of wage revision has not come out with any tangible recomendations and no wage revision has taken place since long.

It is, therefore, requested that a Committee be constituted to look into the grievances of the staff particularly in regard to promotion avenues, norms for transfer, house rent allowance and appointment of widows of the deceased in service etc.

A training cell should also be opened so that the employees may improve their prospects

12.24 hrs.

THE WORKERS AND CINEMA THEATRE WORKERS (REGULATION OF EMPLOYMENT) AMENDMENT BILL

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): Sir I beg to move:

> " That the Bill to amend the Cine-Workers and Cinema Theatre Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act, 1981 as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

As the hon. Members are aware, the Cine Workers and Cinema Theatre Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act was passed in 1981 and provides for regulation of the conditions of employment of certain cine workers and cinema theatre workers, The law prohibits employment of such workers without agreement and provides mechanism for conciliation and adjudication of disputes. Under the Act, the Central Government is the appropriate Government.

Under the Industrial Disputes Act, the State Governments are the appropriate authority in respect of establishments under the cinema industry. Such establishments are also covered by the Shops & Establishments Act which are administered by the State Governments. It is therefore, felt that the same Government viz. State Governments which administer the Industrial Disputes act in relation to the establishments in the cinema industry should also administer the present Act. Since there is no provision under the Act for delegating the powers of the Central Government to the State Government, the amendment proposes to provide for this delegation on the pattern of the provisions under the Industrial Disputes Act.

It is felt that the proposed amendment will facilitate better and effective implementation of the provisions of the Act.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion Moved:

> " That the Bill to amend the Cine-workers and Cinema Theatre Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act 1981, as passed by Rajya Sabha be taken into consideration"

SHRI SRIHARI RAO (Rajahmundry) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I support this very simple and quarter-page Bill. It is for the purpose of introducing Section 22A to create a new chapter in the Cine-workers and Cin-

[Sh. Srihari Rao]

ema Theater Workers (Regulation of Employment)Act, 1981 This section gives powers to the States just like in the case of the Industrial Disputes Act. Previously, the entire powers were vested with the Central Government and not with the State Governments. But now we are giving powers to the State Governments. It is a very good and welcome feature. I welcome it.

Sir, from 1981 till today, nobody bothered about the unfortunate cine workers., Nearly, 80,000,00 workers are working in the industry from production to the exhibition of the cinema. But, in this industry, there are 25 categories like Sound, Art, Music, Exhibition and production and so on. Cinema industry is the only industry spread throughout the country. It has been expanding from the city to the village. In the highest number of theatres in India, Andhra Pradesh is having nearly 2500 theatres. This is the highest number when compared to other States in India. Also, as far as production is concerned, Telugu films number more than any other language films in India. Last year, nearly 190 films were produced in Telugu language. It is the only cheapest entertainment than any other entertainment available in this country. It will teach the culture, customs and tradition of our country. This is a very glamorous, glittering and very attractive industry than any other industry in India. People are very crazy about their stars like heroes and heroines, side artists, that is, the supporting artists and even singers, etc. Sir, this industry is liked by all people but nobody bothers about the welfare of the workers of this industry. There are no service conditions for these workers which are very poor; there is no group insurance facility, there is no education facility for the children of the workers, there is no housing facility, there is no medical facility or any other facility; whereas the industrial workers are enjoying so many facilities like housing , group insurance, medical education, provident fund and everything else.

I request the hon. Minister to treat the cine industry as an industry throughout the country. At present in some States they are treating it as an industry and in some other States they do not treat it as an industry.That is the main problem

Last year India produced the maximum number of films. Some are in semi-finished stage and some are with the Censor Board. Only 900 films were released for public exhibition.

Now, the cine industry is facing a lot of problems, serious problems. The entire film production work is done only in cities like Madras, Bombay and Calcutta and among these, 70 per cent of the films are produced in South India only. This is the most important and powerful media compared to any other media in India. After the enactment of the Cinematography Act in 1952, for the welfare of the workers they enacted the Cine-workers and Cinema Theatre Workers (Regulation of Employment)Act in 1981, but nothing has come out of it till today for the welfare of the cine workers. Their position remains the same as it was before. I request the hon Minister that the cine industry must be treated as an industry throughout the country. Because it is not treated as an industry throughout the country, they are facing some problems. Regarding Power tariff, some States are charging Rs. 1.15 per unit for cine-theatre whereas they are charging only 55 paise per unit for the industry. This is very unfair. This type of disparity should be removed. The position is the same in respect of entertainment tax also; in one State they are charging more and in another they are charging less. This is also very unfair. It must be uniform throughout the country.

Crores of rupees are invested in this industry every year, but the higher remuneration goes to heroes, heroines and contractors; the profits go to the producers, financiers and also theatre-owners. But nothing goes to the cine workers. This is the unfortunate situation. The workers are the hands of the contractors. The workers always depend on the mercy of the contractors. The workers are working day and night, without any holidays or overtime. As I said, you should treat it as an industry throughout the country; otherwise, they will be facing all these problems. But Government is collecting Rs. 1500 for each picture from the producers before it is sent to the Censor Board for the welfare of the workers. But not a single rupee has been released so far for the welfare of the workers. I want to know from the Minister whether you have done any survey about the disabled and old artistes. If so, what are the details. How much amount has been released so far the the disabled and retired artistes? I request you to bring in a comprehensive legislation for the betterment of cine workers and cine theatre workers in this country.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I have been watching films since my childhood. Of course, in recent times I have not been able to see more films. As my learned colleague has put it, an average film project, nowadays, costs about Rs. 2 crores.

In the category of box-office films, the prominent actor takes about Rs. 15 lakhs and an actress, if she is famous, takes not less than Rs. 10 lakhs. In this entire proposition, the tragedy of the clap-boy, the lineman, the light-man, peons and the extras in the film is pitiable. They are contributing very much, and in the film festivals and on other occasions, or film artistes say so many things praising these extra workers or extra film stars. But so far, nothing has been done substantially to alleviate the sufferings of these extra artistes. One has to go into the welfare of these extra artistes. I thing Tytlerji might have seen a few episodes of T.V Serial "Manoranjan' where the plight of extra artistes has been shown. Even the persons who did not know about these extra artistes, they got a clear cut picture of the other side of the film industry. Therefore, I would earnestly request you that when the directions will be issued by way of notification to the State Governments, some specific guidelines may be issued to consider the plight of the extra artistes working in the film industry.

Secondly, the film industry has now grown for the last forty years. From the Silent movies, we moved on the Talkie films, then to cinema-scope, 75 mm and now we have this stereo-phonic sound system. But in this advanced technology in the film industry, when we think of the needs of the cinema workers, the resources generated by this industry have now practically been reduced. When we were at the peak of earning, unfortunately, we did not look to their plight. Today, there are so many producers and other exhibitors coming and telling the Minister and the officials about the figures of these artistes and say that because of the video piracy and the video business, nowadays, cinema business in theatre is not giving adequate income, and therefore, they are not in a position to look after the welfare of these artistes. This is the one negative side even when Ministers agree to look into this matter. Despite this fact, I want to earnestly request you that they have to be reminded the producers and the cinema exhibitors-about their hey-days when they minted crores of rupees during the last several years. Therefore, now they must be ready to share a substantial part of their income for the welfare of the cinema workers. They cannot come with an excuse that because of video piracy their business has gone down. No doubt, it has gone down; but as my learned colleague has pointed out, in Telugu film industry, films are being produced and even in Hindu Film industry, films are being produced. The number of films

[Sh. Shantaram Naik]
being produced has not gone down. As far as the business in totality is concerned- I don't have figures-the number of films being produced today in all the languages is still increasing. Therefore, this aspect has to be looked into from this point also .

It would have been very nice if two of our Members, Shri Sunil Dutt and Smt. Vyjayanthimala Bali were here. Because we would have got some sort of further insight into the problems which are being faced. I know that although both of them had been working as major artistes in the last several years, their approach towards the average cinema worker and the studio worker had been very sympathetic. I have read these instances many times.

Shri Sunil Dutt has been a producer also. He may have acted in box-office commercial films. But every film that he has produced on his own under the banner of Ajanta Arts has been in favour of national issues. None of his films were stary films on stray subjects. Therefore, if today two of them had been here, it would have been very nice.

I will support my learned colleague who has demanded that film industry should be called an industry. We call this as film industry, we use this term very often. But the film industry is not an industry. I know a few aspects of this problem; but I don't have the whole picture. Although today we may not be prepared for this, if you throw some light as to why so far this industry which is virtually an industry has not been declared an industry if the Government has got its own case for not declaring it so, let us know we can appreciate as to what we as member can do to bring the film industry nearer the definition of an industry.

In any case whatever benefits which an average worker in an industry is getting, the worker in the cinema also must get. Therefore, whether you declare it as an industry under Industrial Disputes Act or not it is your problem the question basically and substantially is that the cinema workers must get the status of workers in an industry. The cinema industry must be declared as an industry not because the producers must get finances after it is declared as an industry; but basically because the workers must get necessary protection.

Therefore, I earnestly request that the cinema Industry should be declared as an industry.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: I would like to inform the Hon.Members that all these points have been taken up in the Act. It is because we want the State Government to get into this that this one line amendment I am doing.

DR. DATTA SAMANT: (Bombay south Central) In this one line amendment about 50 lakh workers are affected. Neither the Central Government is doing anything nor the State Government is going to do anything. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order, please. Shri Ajit Kumar Saha to speak.

SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA (Vishnupur): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, this Bill has been placed before the House for amending the already existing Act passed by this House in 1981. It contains the employment regulations of the cinema workers and the theater workers. This Bill seeks to delegate the power of enforcing this Act to the State Government. As such I do not find that there is anything to object to. But I am really surprised to find that this delegation of powers to the States to implement this act was not there is in the original Act passed in

1981. The appointments of these workers are given, I presume, certainly by the owners of this industry. Here also I think the State Governments must have the power to make rules to regulate the mode of employment of these workers and to enact laws to determine the terms and conditions of these appointments. These appointments must be made after proper notification in the press and employment exchanges. It should not be left to the sweet will of the owners of this industry who are likely to deprive the employees to enlarge their profits.

This industry is a very old industry—may be 70 years old. I think that this industry is not treated as an industry. It should be treated as an industry and the workers who are working in this industry must get their due share equal to those who are engaged in the organised industrial sector. A large number of workers are engaged in this industry spread all over the country. So their welfare cannot be properly looked after unless the State Governments come into the picture. This essential matter ought to have been realised by the Central Government much earlier. It requires a vigilant organisation to see that justice is done to every worker no matter where he is engaged, even if it be in a remote place of our country. A representative of the State Government must be there at the time of recruitment of these workers and the Labour Department of the State Government must be kept informed of all appointments, dismissals and retirements of the workers.

[*Translation*]

DR. G.S. RAJHANS (Jhanjharpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there is not much to say on this Bill. The power which were with the centre, have now been transferred to the State Governments but while considering such Bills, our attention is diverted to the plight of lakhs of cinema workers. You may call it an industry or not, but they are facing their plight. Even on an earlier occasion i. e. last year an amendment was moved in this regard and we had emphatically stressed that there should be an improvement in the working conditions of the cinema workers be they extras, casuals or duplicates, Worst condition is that of the duplicates. Their job is frought with great impending dangers which bears no recognition. It has been noticed that the capitalists and the rich people often raise much hue and cry and claim that they have been ruined with their perpetual losses and cinema is worst of the industries but if one happens to visit their premises, he finds that they live a highly luxurious and affluent life and are thus far better off than the Rajas and Maharajas. Their words and actions stand pole apart and their affluence is based only on the exploitation of the helpless labour. The cinema industry commands as much of the black money as no other industry in the country. It is true that conditions have deteriorated slightly but have not deteriorated very much and still there is immeasurable black money in this industry. An individual actor charges Rs. 50 lakhs for acting. Where does this money go? What a catastrophe has been permeated by this money in the economy of the country. But how much is paid to a casual labourer, a light man or a floor cleaner? It is the duty of the Central Government and the Ministry of Labour to collect the exact information in this regard. Now, you may say that we have delegated all the powers to State Governments, hence it concerns the State Governments. Don't do so. Think of the plight of the cinema workers and try to bring about an improvement in their conditions.

Those who don't know, I want to tell them that the threat posed to cinema industry by the video piracy is now over. Cinema industry has negotiated with the video manufacturers and a decision has also been taken that all type of video tapes will have advertisements at every five minutes interval. Advertisements bring in limitless in-

[Dr. G.S. Rajhans]

come. Now, original video films are available in the market whereas previously only pirated video films were available there. This problem also has been solved. Besides, they earn countless money through advertisements.

Another thing to which we are not paying attention is that for the production of video films for T.V. or the serials which are not screened in the cinema halls, lakhs of labourers and hundreds of artists are engaged. Now-a-days countless video films are being produced and the persons who are producing these video films are spinning money. That is the situation in respect of all the serials.

For example, 'Ramayana' serial. Just imagine the amount of money it is earning. That is countless. The producer of this serial Shri Ramanand was interviewed and asked about the amount of money he was earning out of that serial. He said, 'please leave it. But it should not be dropped, let it come up. First tell us the amount of money you are earning from it and the amount being paid as income-tax thereon. You employ thousands of labourers for the shooting of this serial in Gujarat. These people, with sticks in their hands, work as 'vanar sena' for you. How much do you pay to these labour? They are being exploited very much. I am not talking only of Ramayana serial. You may take any serial for which thousands of people work but they are exploited. Therefore, I urge upon the Hon. Minister to bring about a new legislation in the next session covering therein the workers employed for the production of films so that their present exploitation may be checked. You may find out the precise number of workers engaged therein and the amount of remuneration being paid to them.

In the end, I would say that Government has already a film institute functioning at Poona. It is true that this does not come under the purview of this Ministry but the hon. Minister may kindly communicate our feelings and views to his colleagues that some more institutes of this kind may be got set up at five or seven places in the country where the emerging artists may receive training because Poona is such a distant place with a very high cost of living, that ordinary people cannot afford to go there.

In the end, I will again urge upon the Government to bring in a comprehensive Bill for the benefit of the workers of the film industry and the video industries who are being exploited.

[*English*]

SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER (Bangalore South) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir. I welcome this piece of legislation. The hon. Minister has said that it is a one -line amendment. Even then, we will be failing in our duty if we don't draw the attention of the Government to the conditions of those for whom this Act is meant.

Many of the Members, who just now spoke, have already explained. I don't want to repeat what they have said. But I must emphasise that the condition of the cine workers particularly those who are behind the scenes, is really miserable. I was associated with one the cinema employees' unions in my constituency nearly two decades ago. I know the conditions under which they work. Of course, at that time, there was no proper legislation. Even now, after this legislation came into force, even after the Industrial disputes Act came into force, though they are governed by these legislations, in some of the States, the condition of the cine workers remains what it was two decades ago. Many of them are not sure about what will happen to them tomorrow. I have seen a number of cases mercilessly, without any reason or rhyme, the theatre owners or of the studios, dismiss the employees. Just now, Mr. Rajhans explained how, particularly, those who produce the films make a lot of money but the persons who help the producer to create or produce films are not looked after at all. The are deprived of all benefits. There is a cry that cinema industry are hard hit because of heavy taxes by the State Government. You might remember that only last year, many of the theatre owners, many of the film producers closed their theatres because of the heavy taxes. That is a different thing. Taxation should be there and without taxes, how can the Government run? But what is important is that the concerned workers are not looked after at all by the producers or the theatre owners. In this connection, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister that though he may say that it is a State subject, in my constituency maximum number of theatres exist. In Bangalore, subject to correction, 125 theatres are there. Many of the theatre owners are now switching over, they are demolishing their theatres and are constructing shopping complex in that place. Some of the best theatres in Bangalore, you must be knowing have been demolished. Theatre building costing crores of rupees are converted into shopping complex. They invest their money into this, so that they can get more money by means of having a shopping complex. What will happen to those employees? There is nobody to ask them. Law is there, I know but it is not enforced. It is not implemented. These hundreds and hundreds of workers who are working in those theatres are now in the streets. That is the position in many of the cities. What I wanted to stress is that the predecessor of the hon. Minister had promised on the Floor of the House that a comprehensive legislation with regard to the service conditions of cine workers and theatre workers will be brought forward very soon but unfortunately, instead of that, you have brought one line of amendment. That is not correct. I am not a trade union worker at the moment but many labour laws have not been effected. Even the present Act is not being properly implemented. That is the condition.

There is another point which I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister. In many of the States, at least so far as my State is concerned, there are nearly 700 touring talkies. The condition of the workers in those touring talkies is still worse. Their condition is pitiable. They work from morning till evening and maximum work is extracted from them. There is no minimum wage there. The theatre owners in the villages, that is, those who own the equipments, earn a lot of money and there is no writre labour laws in the rural areas. It is necessary that we should look into the conditions of the workers.

So far as the entertainment tax is concerned, though the hon. Minister is not directly concerned, there has been a demand that there should be uniform in all the States because one of the reasons which these theatre owners or the film producers say is that because of the heavy taxation by the States, they are not able to pay their workers. That is the plea which they bring forward I would request Minister to pass on this message to the present concerned Ministers since Mr. Ajit Panja has promised to see whether that could be done. In my State, I find that entertainment tax is very heavy. In Uttar Pradesh, it is 150 per cent because theatre owners who struck there last year. In Bombay also, it is very high. After recent discussions with the concerned persons it has been brought down.

13.00 hrs.

Though, of course, the hon. Minister is not directly concerned with it, I would like to state that the film industry is very important and it has an immediate impact on the thinking of the masses. The content of the films should be such that it should not have a

[Sh. V.S. Krishna Iyer]

polluting effect on the minds of the people. Sex and violence should have no place in the films.

I would now particularly tell the young Minister the conditions of the workers after their retirement. There is no social welfare benefit for them. There is no pension, no gratuity for them. They are worst than the landless labourers. You have to pay special attention to that aspect also.

I tried my best to find out from the Parliament Library as to how many workers are there in the film industry, but I could not get that information. I am told by the hon. Member here that there are as many as 50 lakh workers and persons connected with it. While the producers and actors are thriving, and we do not mind that, but what is important is that those workers, who work behind the scene should be looked after well. They have no fixed working hours. I request the hon. Minister to look into the various aspects concerning the cinema workers and tell the State Governments to implement the law in letter and spirit. They are the implementing agency. I am very sorry that it is not being done now.

As I said, I would request the hon. Minister to bring a comprehensive legislation covering all aspects of the matter.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Cine-Workers and Cinema Theatre Workers (Regulation of Employment)Amendment Bill.

It has been rightly said earlier that there is nothing much to speak about this Bill directly. It is a one-line amendment just giving powers to the State Governments for implementation . But it gives an opportunity to highlight the problems facing this industry in general and in particular, the innumerable workers who are suffering silently.

The film industry, whether technically it is an industry or not, is now completing seventy-five years of its existence in our country. During this period, this industry has entertained crores of people and also provided employment to lakhs of people.

Earlier, some hon. Members have highlighted the miserable conditions of some types of workers connected with the film industry. I would not like to repeat that. They are ill-paid, poorly paid and their appointments are very temporary, causal and sometimes they are engaged through contractors. Virtually, many of them have no service conditions. These are the people who are behind the scene and provide entertainment to crores of people. They make people laugh, may be indirectly, but with tears in their eyes. So, it is our duty ,the duty of the Government, to wipe out the tears of this class of workers. In a country of India's dimension, where cinemas and film houses are spread over the whole country and a large number of workers are engaged in this industry, it is a step in the right direction to give the implementation power of different laws concerning them to the State Government so that they can approach the concerned machinery of the State Government for their grievances.

But in this connection, one very pertinent question which I am going to raise is, whether the State machinery, the implementing machinery is equipped enough to take up this extra load. Earlier also while participating in discussion on different labour enactments, I have stated in this House that there is no dearth of good, progressive labour laws but about their implementation we have our doubts. So, I would request the young Hon. Minister to hold a meeting with the State Information Minister and the Labour Ministers and discuss with them about the implementation of not only this Act but all other similar Acts. Whatever inadequacies they are having, those loopholes should be plugged. It has to be monitored from the Centre and the Minister has a decisive role in this regard. Otherwise, we will be going to add another piece of legislation, good in nature and laudable in purpose but not being implemented in the way we desired it to.

I will not take the valuable time of the House but the last point which I would like to speak about is that the cinema is a very powerful mass media. As you know, it has tremendous impact particularly on the young people, the students. Whenever a new hair style is introduced, or a new dress or even the style of committing theft, and crimes, it is very painful to observe that even that is rigorously followed by people. So, in this way it is a very powerful media. We as you know, are passing through a crisis; crisis of character, crisis of our values. Our values are under a threat, they are being eroded. Naturally, when we have crisis of value character and also of discipline, however much progress we may make the society cannot march rapidly along the cherished lines. If character is lost everything is lost, however materially we may progress. Therefore, Sir, the emphasis should be given on the production of good films. The T.V. serial like Ramayana, is the most popular T.V serial in the world. Therefore, such good and social films should be produced and encouraged. Then the Board of Censor should work properly so that the cinema, as a powerful media should become the instrument for the betterment of the society and not for the deterioration of the society. With these words I support the Bill. I thank you for having given me an opportunity to participate in this discussion.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapore) : While participating in the discussion on this Bill, I beg to submit a few points. I start where my hon. friend Shri Panigrahi ended his speech. Sir, cinema is a very powerful mass medium. The status of country and the cultural development of a country also depend upon the fact whether we have got good films and good cinema houses or not. So, I say that good films should be made, particularly at this juncture when we are facing a big crisis, when our national integration is at stake and when we are facing the danger of the division of our Motherland. Cheap films of low standard with lot of jumping, dancing and killing scenes though very popular among people, are not at all good and hence there should be a curb on the making of such films. This is my first point.

Secondly, I would submit that the Government also gets a good amount of money from the entertainment tax. Of course, it is shared by the State Government. But I may tell you that there are heavy leakages which are to be stopped. Laws are only for big towns. Rules and regulation and their implementation are restricted only to big cities like Calcutta and Bombay. Even about Delhi, I do not know the position . There are thousands and thousands of cinema houses in small towns and village areas where there are practically no rules.

[*Translation*]

The proverb "Might is right" is quite appropriate in such areas

[*English*]

There is no entertainment tax. There is absolutely nothing. It should be seen that the rules that are framed here are properly enacted and implemented. Otherwise we only hear a piece of good news on the radio and the television that a very good Bill is being passed and a very good Act is being made. That is all. But when it comes to implementation, it is a big zero. Therefore, I urge that this aspect should be looked into and taken care of .

[Sh. Narayan Choubey]

Sir, I come from West Bengal where there is a strong union of the cinema workers known as the Bengal Motion Pictures Union. It is not easy to remove a man from service. Even in such a State, in the village areas the rules are not operated at all. The rules that prevail are only the rules of the owners. The workers are compelled to put their signatures on false documents stating that they have received a much large amount than what they are actually getting. The story is the same in other States also. Government of India, in consultation with various State Governments should arrive at some *modus operandi* to remedy the situation. You may have more labour officers and labour inspectors who should visit the concerned places more frequently to see that the rules are properly implemented, especially in those areas where there are no unions of the workers. Where there are unions, the workers are in a position to safeguard where interests.

Another aspect I would like to mention is about the welfare funds. I want to know how much amount is there in this welfare fund and how it is being spent, whether it is being spent properly or not and more importantly whether it is paid to the workers, be they technicians or artists.

As has already been stated by many friends, cinema industry creates a lot of black money. There is a huge difference between what an artist actually gets and what is recorded on paper. If the Government of India so desires, it can earn a good amount of money for the country. It can do so by tightening the rules and plugging the loopholes. I think something should be done in this regard.

My another point is about the crisis created by video. This is a very big crisis for the cinema industry. This is a very big crisis for the cinema industry. This crisis is being faced by both the cinema workers as well as the employers and others connected with the cinema industry. I do not know what really happens with the advancement of science. But this a real problem. You cannot check science. You can have your television and your VCR and you can easily record a film and see it, and the loser is the cinema industry. This should be looked into. Perhaps most of the points which we have discussed here do not pertain to your Department. You are not only a Minister in-charge of labour but you are also a Minister of the Cabinet. It is not only in the field of cinema but even in the field of labour you have asked the State Governments to look into the problems. It is because you are bound to do like that. Otherwise, you would have said that you cannot interfere in the matters pertaining to the States, You are a part and parcel of the entire cabinet. You have to see that these problems are sorted out in the Cabinet.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : I will do it.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: You kindly do it.

Lastly, you have got one Institute at Pune. It is a very good Institute of international repute. But for a vast country like ours, it is not enough. We can start with one Institute but we cannot end with one Institute.

I would suggest that you start one such Institute in Delhi for Northern Region, another in Calcutta for the Eastern Region...

SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : One in Bangalore.

SHRI SRIHARI RAO: One in Hyderabad.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Okay, you start one Institute each in Bangalore and

Hyderabad. So, let there be a meeting amongst all the four States of the South. I will enjoin upon you to ponder over these things. We support this Bill which you have brought forward in this House.

(ends)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Dr. Datta Samant. Five minutes.

[*Translation*]

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapore): He has not yet started. You have already fixed a time-limit for him.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Before starting I will have to tell this to you. Otherwise, in the end you will start fighting. That is the thing. So, be belief.

DR. DATTA SAMANT (Bombay South Central) : Sir, I am not here to support or to oppose this Bill. It is because by supporting this Bill or by opposing this Bill, nothing is going to come out of it.

This Bill was passed in the year 1981 for looking after the problems of the Cinema workers, producers and other people connected with the industry.

I had asked you, why did you pass this Bill? You boasted that the Government is going to look after the problems of the media workers.

Hardly, we have got five tribunals to look into the problems of cinema workers. We have no other machinery in the States to look into the problems of the cinema workers. By doing so, you have left the cinema workers in the air. Now, you are not giving them any power. You are not giving them the total power. You are just saying 'also exercise." So, the State Governments are also equally responsible . I am not here to praise anybody. They will now say I will go to the Centre or you go to the Centre for settlement of grievances. BY doing so, you are just leaving, about 80 lakh workers of this country in the air.

There are three types of workers. Firstly, the glittering personality of the film. We can see the films Actors here in this very House. You see, what is happening behind the scene. They are all contract labourers.

We have in Bombay, Extra Cine Workers Union. The workers are working on a daily wage basis. They are paid Rs.52/- in Bombay. There is no Provident Fund or some such facility. They are paid money only when they are called to do some work.

Then, you see the Cameramen, Singers and such other types of workers. These second grade workers are working on a minimal wage without getting any type of protection under the law. You have not done anything for them. The Centre has not done anything for them. The States are not going to do anything for them.

The Film Processing Industry of Bombay, are a little better compared to the other film industry. They are in my Union. We are enjoying all the rights. I would invite the attention of the Hon. *Minister that it is not* because of your law that the Film Centre of Bombay and such other people are getting a salary of Rs.3000/-, but it is because of my efforts that they are getting this much salary.

There are five or six film processing studios which come under my Union.

Next comes the Cinema industry-the theatre workers. They are all contract labourers. Many of them are child labours. They have to work for thirteen hours. In spite of all these laws - though there is a provision

[Dr. Datta Samant]

that they should get the gratuity and such other facilities - they are not getting the benefits. They are all neglected. By introducing this Bill, nothing is going to come out of it.

There is a lot of problem regarding the Entertainment Tax. There was a strike in Maharashtra, last year by the cinema owners. About three lakh people suffered because of that strike. Now another strike is going in U.P. About six months back there was a strike in Karnataka. As far as this Government is concerned, they have no policy. The State Governments collect on taxes when any dispute comes. But I would like to ask you, are these workers going to benefit because of this Entertainment Tax? It would be the same thing in case of concessions also. In textile and other industries, the consumers are not going to get anything.

Therefore, I would suggest that you have some National Policy regarding this Entertainment Tax so that the owner can say that they are going to get something after the implementation.

There is a mandatory provision of giving them the facility of Provident Fund. It is not implemented properly. Are you going to do this? About 50 to 60 lakh workers are just left in the mid-air. Therefore, I appeal to the Hon. Minister to see that there is a national wage policy, or national wage board, just as it is there for the Press people. This Board can give periodical increases, and suggest dearness allowance which must be made compulsory—and the employers should be made to give the workers all these things. These types of suggestions should be implemented. The Minister at the Centre can call all the Ministers at the States, and ask them to implement them.

The labour laws are there, just for discussion in this House, and not for implementation. This Government is not particular about giving minimum wages to 10 crores of the people of this country, who are working for wage below that level. Some of the State Governments may also be responsible, but I do not like to go into the politics of it, and point my finger at anybody. Everybody is equally responsible. Nobody is for the poor.

We discussed Child Labour Abolition Bill for eight days. The word 'abolition' sounds sweet. But not a single provision has been implemented either by you or by the State Governments during the last two years, but we have wasted eight days discussing that Bill here. So, you are just giving lip sympathy; it is not even a chocolate sympathy or popcorn sympathy.

You have the Contract Labour Abolition Act. Thirty per cent of the labour of this country is contract labour. What is Government doing?

One more point: You are going to say that the Industrial Disputes Act should be implemented. Let us see what is happening in the field of cinema; there are less than 20 workers in a theatre. Under the Industrial Disputes Act, it is not possible to represent them. The Conciliatory will say that there are only 18 workers. No theatre is having more than 18 workers. For getting benefits of Provident Fund and ESI, ten workers should be there. But in some theatres, there are only 6 or 7 workers. This goods train has been lying stagnant in your godown for seven years, and now you are shunting it to the State Governments. Nothing is going to happen in the States. So, don't discuss laws here, and say you are going to implement them, when there is no will, and nobody is interested in doing it, either at the Centre or in the States. So, I am telling this Government: So far as working classes are concerned, your Government has miserably failed. You are not interested in doing anything. There is no machinery for implementation. Therefore, don't bring such bills in this

House, and make fun of the country's labour classes. That is my appeal to you. You may be talking of socialism, and of working for the poor, but I do not think it is there either in your mind, or in the mind of the Government - to do anything for the poor.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now Mr. Virdhi Chandra Jain.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Just a minute, Sir. Every benefit that the workers have got in this country, after 1947, is because this Government has enacted laws to benefit the workers.

DR. DATTA SAMANT: It is not because of the Government.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: It is because of the Government.

DR. DATTA SAMANT: Fifteen crores of people in India are not getting minimum wages. They are living below poverty line.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: I am not saying that it is enough; but don't say that nothing has been done. The Congress Government has done something for the workers; and every benefit which they got, is not because of you.

DR. DATTA SAMANT: You are doing things only for the employers.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: For the workers.

DR. DATTA SAMANT: You are going to bring in an amendment to the Industrial Disputes Act...

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Every benefit that the workers have got, is because of the Congress Government.

DR. DATTA SAMANT: No; you are acting...you have always acted in the interest of the private owners.

[*Translation*]

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN (Barmer): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we had enacted a legislation in 1981 to regularies the services of the people working in cinema and theatres. Today after a period of seven years this amendment has been moved. This implies that the provisions of the said act were implemented by the Central Government during the last seven years. But I want to say that the act has not been properly implemented by the Central Government. They have neither implemented the act nor they had the ample machinery for the same. Why did they not think of this aspect in 1981 when the Bill was presented here? Therefore, it is justified that all such bills be referred to the Select Committee. If this bill had been referred to the select committee, it could have been immediately discussed that it was to be implemented by the State Government, for which they should be duly empowered. I mean to say that this is a sign of our weakness that we could not take a decision in this regard during the last seven years. I want to say that the maximum harm to the country, has been done by the cinema. This is just due to cinema that there is wave of violence, indiscipline and non-observance of laws among the youth of the country. I will go to the extent that the cinema has played a major role in it.

I am of the firm opinion that the units working under the cine industry should be nationalised. I have made this demand only after giving it due consideration. If we want to rebuild the country in the real sense or to produce the citizens with a strong character, we shall have to bring in new changes rather radical changes in the cinema industry. We have to make it a medium of instruction after its nationalisation.

[Sh. Virdhi Chander Jain]

At present, we are spending crores of rupees on the film industry. Mahatma Gandhi, had a vision of the development of this country and Shri Jawahar Lal Nehru had also taken several steps to rebuild this nation and inumerable persons laid down their lives for the freedom of this country, but we are taking this country towards its downfall by spending a large sum of money for prompting the case of cine industry. It is not a good thing.

The Government has tried its best to ensure full wages for the labourers working in private industries, to check their exploitation and to get them full facilities, but we have seen their exploitation. Therefore it is necessary that whatever laws are made in this connection, should be enforced strictly and a strong set up should be provided for the same. The inspectors appointed therein should be honest and strict. Until you make such arrangements, it cannot be properly implemented.

Not saying much, I want to say that changes will have to be brought in the cinema world if we want to take the country forward or to undertake the expansion of education.

Along with this, I would like to say that pictures of low standard should not be telecast on the television because the television is now reaching the rural areas very fast. Television plans to cover ninety per cent of the country's population. Till today cinema has reached only in the cities and rural areas are still out of its reach. Therefore you should make suggestions to the Government and to your department that such pictures should not be shown on the television which contain the scenes of sex and violence.

With these words, I support the Bill.

SHRI KEYUR BHUSHAN(Raipur): Hon'ble Deputy Speaker, Sir, this amendment Bill which has been introduced by our Hon. Minister, is very significant. Though it contains only one line, it has drawn our attention towards that section of the film industry which had remained hitherto neglected i.e. the film industry workers as a class. These workers do not include great artists, employees of big industries or the producers but only those employees who work as operat ors, gate-keepers, booking-clerks and chowkidars. Only such workers of the lower categories are included in it. Till today nobody had taken care of them. I am proud of it that our Minister has paid his attention to them. This is a welcome step.

Some of the Hon. Minister have expressed apprehensions about the decision of the Government to transfer the responsibility of safeguarding the interests of these workers to the State Governments, with the intention that they are in a better position to work for them. If the Central Government could not do it, it should be done by the State Governments. My only submission with the Government is to pay complete attention towards its implementation.

States have different characteristics and they have their own Governments. Some State Governments claim to be sincere in this regard, but it is not founded so. The responsibility of monitoring the implementation should rest with the Central Government.

In connection with the opportunity given to me, I want to say through you Sir, that the benefits of the scheme should reach to the workers. It is correct that the cinema is the best media of reaching to the people. It takes the art, the artists, thoughts and its employees to the general public. The short comings existing in the most successful media need to be removed. The people, the artists and the intellectuals who want to propagate their views among the masses, can do so with the help to the cinema. The Hon. Minister must be aware of the fact that the control of this media has gone into the hands of selected few, be they big stars or the capitalists. They are not making the right use of it. They are exploiting it for their own ends. The effort of the Government is to make the cheapest medium. They want it to be taken to the people. I am of the view that certain vested interests have defended-Cinema in their bid to a make it commercially profitable. There are certain people who are afraid of its evil effects. If it takes such things which cast evil effects in the society then, it is certainly a root of all the evils. Parents are also afraid that their children might get spoiled with the movies. We are see it. This is also our responsibility. The people responsible for obstructing the art and culture to reach the masses, try to exploit cinema for their personal ends.

I also want to draw the attention of the Government to the fact that some religions institutions do not want the common man to be benefitted by the cinema. On this pretext that the programmes for women and children are not good, they try to stall the progress of this media. This approach is also not desirable. Some religions institutions also exploit, the religious sentiments of the people. We should look to it and ensure as Jain Sahib stated that this media should convey the nationalist ideology and take the development programme to the people in general.

The last thing I want to state that the Government should also contribute to the promotion of the production of films in different regional languages and dialects like Awadhi, Brij and Chhatisgarhi which are close to the common man.

That is my submission.

[*English*]

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI (Srinagar): I welcome the Bill which has been brought before this august House by the Minister. But I feel that there should be a comprehensive Bill which should touch all aspects of the problems of the workers, especially cine workers who are facing tremendous difficulties in the industry of film making.

It is a pity that more than fifty lakhs workers who are working in the filmdom are not getting gratuity, not to speak of pension and other amenities, and in contrast, there are film producers, directors, film makers and theatre owners, who are getting huge profits and have become millionaires at the cost of these poor workers. Vast resources are being generated by the film industry. Now, some important film makers have become big capitalists. They have become very important people and because of the clout in industry, they are influencing our socio-political and economic life. That is why we are seeing leakages and pilferages. They are not taken to task for the mischief they are playing with the Income Tax Department, and the people at large. There are some film actors who are getting more than Rs.20 lakhs, but they sign only for Rs.3 lakhs or Rs.1 lakh. By this way, they are cheating the Income Tax Department and other Departments of the Government. The Government has to go through these aspects.

The film industry is not an ordinary industry. It is a very important industry, having its impact on the entire population on the present and the coming generations. Unfortunately, when this much great amount is being generated, the profits are not equitably distributed. There is injustice. Only some people are getting profits at the cost of the others, while more than fifty lakhs of cine workers are suffering. Therefore, I feel that he Government should look into these aspects.

Since film is having an impact on our morals and character of our new generation, it is certainly influencing all aspects of life.

[Sh. Abdul Rashid Kabuli]

But unfortunately, Censor Bureau is not doing its duty properly. I feel that these film makers, who want to make their films success in the field, are introducing stunt films of anti-social themes like violence, rape, etc. as which is a present day practice, on the plea that they are financially losers in the industry and it is a big, lie can't we realise it? In T.V., we have produced great films like Nukkad, Buniyad, Zindagi, where we find no such anti-social theme or scene. They were very much successful and the people liked these art films very much. There are some producers, directors, and artistes who want to create art films on experimental basis, but unfortunately they are losing because of insufficient support of the Government, and finance. Therefore, I request the Government to look into this aspect also. The film director and artistes, who really want to contribute to cultural ethos of the country must be given help, they must be given sustenance and they must be encouraged.

In the end, I would like to say that since there is so much disparity in the filmdom, there is so much exploitation and injustice prevailing in this important industry, the Government should come forward with a legislation for nationalising the industry, so that the workers who are really behind the scene for production of films get justice.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA (Balasore): I am grateful to you for allowing me to participate in the discussion on this small piece of amendment. The Hon. Minister himself has said that this is a small piece of amendment. However, I would like to speak in my mother tongue, Oriya, for which I have already informed.

[*Translation*]*

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to speak a few words on this Bill. Sir, when the people speak of cinema, they speak about only the filmstars or super stars. They speak about the heroes, heroines and in some cases about producers and directors. But there are lacs of workers engaged in this industry and very few people know about them. Their number is 78 lacs, subject to correction by the Hon.Minister. It is regrettable that the workers engaged in this industry do not have security of service. The working hours are not properly regulated and they do not get provident fund benefit. So, this is high time that we takes note of the plight of those workers. I am glad that the Hon. Minister has brought forward this Bill. I am sure it will go a long way in protecting the interest of the cine workers.

Sir, the original Cine Workers Act was passed in 1981 but there were certain shortcomings in that Act. Therefore, the Minister has to bring this Amending Bill. The State Governments did not take care of the workers engaged in cinema industry and theatres located in their respective states. I am happy that provisions have been made in this Bill to delegate some powers to the State Governments. Now, they can look after these workers. I am grateful to the Hon. Minister for this. The time at my disposal is very short, therefore, I would like to make one or two points more and then conclude my speech.

Sir, one thing I would like to bring to your notice that out of the lacs of workers, 50% are child labours. The contractors engage them and they are made to work for 12 to 14 hours. I know about some cases in Orissa. I have personally talked to the child workers. Sometimes they work for more than 12 hours a day. They do not get full wages for the days they work. After working for such long hours, they hardly get 25 Paise to 50 Paise per day for tiffin. The proceducers or the proprietors of the films do not take any responsibility for this serious lapse. They only say that they have not engaged these children; it is the contractors who have engaged them. In this way, these childrenare bring exploited. You will be surprised to know that most of the contractors do not register their names. They do not maintain any attendance register and thus they do not owe any responsibility.

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* Translation of the speech originally delivered in Oriya.

Sir, I shall be failing in my duty if I do not speak a word about the theatre workers. Hon. Member, Shri Narayan Choubey who preceded me was speaking about the plight of the theatre workers. A large number of theatres and operas and set up in rural areas which engage mostly the rural workers. But the theatre owners and opera do not pay wages to the workers regularly. Even artists do not get wages for months together. Thus you can imagine their hardship. However, I am grateful to the Hon. Minister for bringing this bill to help the theatre workers too. I request him to direct the State Governments to take necessary steps for effective implementation of this Bill.

About 70 lakh workers are engaged in this industry. So I would request that a welfare board may be constituted at the union and State levels so that the old retired cine workers should get some benefits. That board will also be responsible for the implementation of the Act. In this connection I know particularly two actors who had spent their whole life for the improvement of cine-theatre in the State of Orissa. But when they were old and ailing, nobody paid a single pie to them. They were to die in starvation. Shri Bolai Banerjee was a very famous actor. He died of TB. But nobody paid a single pie to him for his treatment.

Video piracy is a curse on the cinema industry. I would request the Minister to kindly pass on the message to his colleague so that something could be done in this regard.

Sir, lastly, about the contractors, I know, I have personal knowledge about the entire cinema workers. Most of them are in the metropolitan cities like Calcutta, Bombay and Madras comprising 70 per cent of the total employees in the country. In this connection the Hon. Minister may kindly see that these types of contractors are eliminated from the industry.

With these words, I support the Amendment.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): Sir, I am grateful to the Members for supporting this Amendment. Many of the Members had spoken on matters which do not directly relate to me. But I can assure them that whatever sentiments were expressed to the benefit of the workers, the sympathy they have shown, I will see to it that the same sentiment is conveyed to the Ministries concerned.

Sir, in 1986, three Acts were transferred to our Ministry. There are the Cine Workers Welfare Cess Act 1981 the Cine Workers and Cinema Theatre Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act 1981 and the Cine Workers Welfare Fund Act, 1981. Now, most of the problems which the Members of Parliament have said are all covered under all the three Acts. The Cine Workers and Cinema Theatre Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act 1981 provides for the regulation of the conditions of employment of certain Cine-workers and cinema theatre workers. The Act applies to a cine-worker which means an individual employed, directly or through any contractor or other person, in or in connection with production of a feature film to work as an artist (including act musician or dancer) or to do any work, skilled, unskilled, manual, supervisory, technical, artistic or otherwise, and whose remuneration with respect to such employment in or in connection with the production of such fea-

[Sh. Jagdish Tytler]

ture film does not exceed, where such remuneration is by way of monthly wages, a sum of Rs.1,600 per month, and where such remuneration is by way of lump, a sum of Rs.15,000/-.

It also prohibits employment of Cine-workers without agreement because many of the Members had spoken of this. It is also provides for appointment of conciliation Officers to mediate and promote the settlement of any dispute between the cine-worker and the producer of the film. It also deals with the constitution of cine-workers tribuanls for the adjudication of disputes relating to any matter specified in the written agreement between cine-worker and producer. It also deals with the application of Employees Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act 1952 to cine-workers. It also deals with the application of the provisions of the Employees Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act.1952 and payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 to workers employed in Cinema Theatres.

So, all these are powers which the Centre has and under its powers the Centre does notify under Section 2(d) "Competent Authority", and also under Section 4 where the Conciliation Officers are charged with the duties of mediation, and constitute under Section(7) one or more tribunals to be called the Cine Workers Tribunal for adjudication of dispute relating to any matter specified in any agreement of the nature as referred to in Section 3. Now, all these have been notified and some other States have done it, but still under the Industrial Disputes Act, the appropriate Government in relation to establishments in the cinema industry is the State Government concerned. Further, such establishments are covered by the Shops and Establishments Acts which are State Acts and are administered by the State Governments. It is therefore necessary for us that we bring the same agency which administers the Industrial Disputes Act in relation to the establishments in the cinema industry should be administering the Cine-Workers Act so that cohesion and efficiency in the enforcement of both the Acts are ensured. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SRIHARI RAO: Mr. Minister, you have not answered my question. (*Interruptions.*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

> "That the Bill to amend the Cine-workers and Cinema Theatre Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act, 1981, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted

MR.DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now the House will take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is:

> "That clause 2 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill

CLAUSE 1
(Short Title)

Amendment made:

Page 1, line 4,—

for "1987" *substitute* "1988" (2)

(SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 1. as amended, stand part

of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill

ENACTING FORMULA

Amendment made:

Page 1 line 1,—

for "Thirty-eighth" *substitute*—

"Thirty-ninth" (1)

(SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER)

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

> "That Enacting Formula, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Enacting Formula, as amended, was added to the Bill

MR.DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

> "That the Long Tittle stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted

The Long Title was added to the Bill

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: I beg to move:

> "That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

> "That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted

COMPANIES (AMENDMENT) BILL

13.53 hrs

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We are going to the next item, i.e.item No.17. Shri J. Vengal Rao.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY(SHRI J.VENGAL RAO): I beg to move*:

> " That the Bill further to amend the Companies Act 1956, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The Companies (Amendment) Bill, 1987 incorporates amendments to the Companies Act, 1956 which are of urgent nature and which have been proposed keeping in view the recommendations made by the High-powered Export Committee (Sachar Committee) and the experience gained in the administration of the said Act over the last few years. Opportunity has also been taken to plug loopholes and remove some lacunae which have come to our notice in the working of the Act. It is also proposed to streamline some of the existing provisions for better working and administration of the Act. Certain consequential and incidental

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*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Sh. J. Vengal Rao]
changes are also sought to be made in the proposed Bill.

The broad considerations kept in view while proposing amendments include the need to better protect the interests of public, investors and depositors. The Bill includes provisions for intervention by the Company Law Board against non-payment of public deposits; compulsory redemption of preference shares in certain cases; requirement that companies disclose reasons for refusal to register transfer of shares; protection of rights of the purchasers of shares pending registration of transfer of their shares; compulsory listing of all public issues in Stock Exchanges,etc. In addition, it has been proposed that the report of the Board of Directors to the shareholders will be required to disclose information relating to conservation of energy, technology absorption; foreign exchange earnings and outgo as well as particulars of employees having some minimum stake in the company and drawing remuneration in excess of that drawn by managerial personnel.

Some of the functions and powers which are purely of an administrative nature or having an element of adjudication and are, at present, vested with the Central Government or the High Court have been indentified and are proposed to be vested in the proposed independent Company Law Board. The Board is proposed to be restructured as an independent quasi-judicial body to exercise such functions. The Board is also being given powers to compound offences punishable with fine.

An effort is being made to make the Companies Act operationally flexible. The existing absolute ceiling in a number of provisions are proposed to be replaced by ceilings 'as may be prescribed' by the Government having regard to the circumstances prevailing from time to time.

The Bill can also be considered a landmark in view of the fact that for the first time the Government is trying to administer and regulate the corporate sector through the principle of management by exception. This proposal is reflected in respect of the appointment and remuneration of managerial personnel. It is proposed to dispense with Government approval for managerial appointments and remuneration subject to the fulfilment of certain conditions provided in the statutory guidelines proposed to be incorporated in the Act itself.

The provisions of the voluminous Companies Act are generally based on the philosophy of better disclosure and fiduciary trust. To ensure that the annual accounts of companies reflect the true and fair view of the affairs of a company, it has been considered necessary to delink rates of depreciation under the Companies Act from the rates of depreciation under the Income-Tax Act. Schedule XIV contains the rates at which depreciation has to be provided while preparing the balance sheet under the Companies Act. It is also proposed that the companies will be required to adopt the accrual basis of accounting. This will help in ensuring a uniform accounting practice by the corporate sector.

Another important aspect of the amendment sought to be introduced relates to the reduction in the costs of the company. A number of provisions in the Bill will go towards achieving this. This is sought to be done without in any way diluting the obligations that are considered necessary for the company to discharge. Provisions relating to annual reports, prospectus, polls in general meetings and filing of full returns once in six years are some of such provisions.

It will be noticed that the right of a shareholder to obtain a copy of the full annual report free of cost has not been abridged. What has been provided is that in the first instance a company which is listed on the stock exchange, has the option to send a statement in a form to be prescribed by the Central Government containing the salient features of what is contained in the annual accounts. However, the company will have to send a copy of the full annual accounts free of cost to any shareholder who desires to have it. It will, therefore, be appreciated that the shareholders' rights are being fully protected.

In conclusion, I would like to say that the proposals in the Bill have been framed while keeping in mind the interests of the various sectors concerned with the functioning of the corporate sector including the shareholders, the management, the depositors, the investors etc.

This is an important amendment to the Companies Act after 32 years and after receiving the suggestions from various Chambers of Commerce and experts in the Company Law and the chartered accountants, I am moving this Bill and in Rajya Sabha, according to the suggestions for 65 clauses, I moved 82 amendments to improve this Bill. People are awaiting this Bill.

I request Mr. Bhattam Srirama Murty and other friends not to object and to cooperate with me.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

> "That the Bill further to amend the Companies Act, 1956, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY (Vishakhapatnam): I beg to move:

That the Bill further to amend the Companies Act, 1956, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of 10 members, namely:-

(1) Shri Basudeb Acharia

(2) Prof. Madhu Dandavate

(3) Shri Murli Deora

(4) Shri Dinesh Goswami

(5) Shri Ajay Mushran

(6) Shri H.M. Patel

(7) Shri J. Vengal Rao

(8) Shri C.Madhav Reddy

(9) Shri E. Ayyapu Reddy; and

(10) Shri S. Jaipal Reddy.

with instructions to report by the 1st August, 1988.(1)

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the high-power committee headed by justice Sachar produced a voluminous report consisting of several recommendations both in the field of Company Law Affairs and also MRTP Act.

14.00 hrs

Now, at the outset, I would like to make a passing reference to what was patently omitted i..e. bringing about suitable amendments to the MRTP Act which are long overdue. The MRTP Act has its genesis from the Directive Principles. The Directive Principles of the State Policy very clearly states: "that the ownership and control of the material resources of the community are so distributed as best to subserve the common good. " *It has also very clearly stated:* "that the operation of the economic system does not result in the concentration of wealth and means of production to the common detriment." So, these are the very objectives and

[Sh. Bhattam Srirama Murty]

the highest principles on which the foundations of a new society is sought to be built by the people of this country by unanimous decision of both by the Parliament and also by the Constituent Assembly. That being so, it would be imperative on the part of the Government first to think in terms of bringing about suitable legislation incorporating the required amendment to the MRTP Act first...

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO: Sir, I would like to inform the hon. Member that it is under consideration; it is under the examination of the Law Department. Certainly, in the next Session, I will introduce those amendments.

SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY: I thank you for the information. Certainly, they are long overdue. I am happy to hear that it is being brought before this House during the next Session. Sir, now I would like to take up the Company Law Amendment Bill. Certainly, this is one of the largest legislations in the Statute Book. There are a number of provisions and the hon.Minister has taken particular care to bring about such an amendment in a very selected way.

14.02 hrs

[SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI *in the Chair*]

It is not a comprehensive amendment Bill. It is a piece-meal and half-hearted Bill, if I am to say that. Why I am saying so is because he confines himself only to certain aspects of the Company Law and is forgetting such other various salient features which require amendment in tune with the requirements of the situation and in conformity with the ideals which we have taken up for ourselves. The Government says that in order to save expenditure on account of printing, to save to excessive expenditure, an abridged form of prospectus to the application form would do; an abridged version of the balance sheet and auditors' report would do. It further says that the shareholders requiring a complete version of the Annual Report should send their request through Registered Post and then the Company would send the same in Registered Post. Why do you want these additional number of avoidable transactions? Why not, at the outset itself, the complete information be communicated to the members at a time when we want to get the awareness, consciousness of the shareholders enhanced? It is time when we want the involvement and participation of the shareholders in the management and in the affairs of the Companies. Why is it that we want to stick to shut out such information from them initially? I think it is not proper, legitimate and it is not a correct approach. Therefore, what I suggest is that every required information in full form should be made available to every member. That is obligatory and that is basically incumbent on the part of the Company Management to provide such information to all the members concerned without any reservation whatsoever.

The other thing is they want to save expenditure. How many such companies are there? Let me ask the hon. Minister as to how many companies are there with large number of shareholders. During the year 1986, out of the 1355 companies studied by the Bombay Stock Exchange, those with 25000 shareholders were only 126 and with about 50000 shareholders were only 45 in number.Those with more than one lakh shareholders, the number is only 15. So, what is it that you are trying to save? Are you trying to save the interests of the big business saying that they are going to incur additional expenditure which you want them to save? Or, are you going to protect the interests of the shareholders? The Amendment is going to benefit only a small number of companies listed in the Stock Exchange; in all these companies, the shareholders are only very few. These are large and established companies. Does the Government want to protect only these large companies and not the interests of shareholders.

Another point is this. This Minister has said that it will involve a higher expenditure. I suppose, this is only a plea to deny access to the statutory information to the critical shareholders, researchers, journalists and others. One advertisement on a T.V. will cost Rs. 50,000.

Unless you go in for a colourful printing and multicoloured pictures and advertisements on glossy papers, normally, if it is printed, one lakh copies would not cost more than Rs.1 lakh. That being so, there is no justification or reason to say that it involves additional and excess expenditure which the company will not be able to bear. The implication may be that most of the shareholders may not be interested in the various details of the Balance Sheet and the Annual Report. But that is also not true. Let it be understood that the investing population is often urban-based and educated and they are potentially capable of going through the accounts. If one looks into the break-up and analytical picture of the composition of the shareholders, one will find that the self-employed shareholders is 30.36 per cent and salaried persons 36.32 per cent; roughly it comes to 60 to 70 per cent of the shareholders and they are highly educated and qualified to go through, follow and understand the implications and intricacies of the Annual Report. Therefore, there is no point in thinking for a moment whether they will be able to understand the implications of this or not.

They say that the Reports are big, voluminous, and therefore, it is necessary to economise the expenditure on that account. I would like to show how in certain cases they are very small and in certain other cases they are very big. For instance, I would like to show you that this Report is as big as this, another Report is as big as this. The smallest Report consists of five or eight pages. For instance, this Report is big because a number subsidiaries are there. When there are a number of subsidiaries, they will certainly have to bring out more number of pages and, therefore, they will have to incur expenditure. That is but necessary; it is unavoidable.

Here I would like to say this, if you really want to save expenditure. I would first come to the donations by the companies to the political parties. Why not do something about it? As I said, some savings in expenditure. That is not sought to be done. That is never contemplated. It is nowhere there; it is not at all suggested. Here is a Report, Indore Export and Import Co., Ltd. Please refer to page 24 of this Report. Here is a subsidiary of that company, the Indian Industrial Traders and Dealers Ltd. The amount given by way of charity and donations in the year 1985 is Rs.10 lakhs; in the year 1984 it was Rs. 10 lakhs. But what is the total turnover? The total business is Rs. 40 lakhs and out of Rs. 40 lakhs, the amount paid towards donations is Rs.10 lakhs. This is what is being done. This is on page 24 of this Report. Again, on page 24, I will show to you another company which is again a subsidiary of this. They have also done likewise. They have paid five lakhs of rupees in one year. They have made this ten lakh rupees and ten lakh rupees. Not this Indian Industrial Traders and Dealers Limited, I have just quoted the figures, they have spent enough money, enormous money on donations to the political parties. But you don't raise your little finger to stop this to check this. This is continuing eternally. At the same time, companies are floated only with the purpose to show that such steps can be taken easily, donations can be made out to the political parties.

The most important thing is that the Minister said the information pertaining to

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foreign exchange earnings and expenditure is going to be insisted upon. They are going to give that. Similarly, redemption of preference share is also made compulsory. They will have to provide that information. But then, here, I would like to make a suggestion to the Minister that unless a clear cut format is drawn up, it is not possible for you to secure the required information in the required manner-precisely and accurately because what will happen is they will just say that the company has taken adequate measures for importing technology. And nothing will be coming forth from them. Therefore, it will be an exercise in futility unless clear cut format is also given and necessary information is collected from them in sufficient, precise and clear terms.

Another point I would like to make is about the annual reports. With the increased pace of diversification, information given in the annual report is found to be highly inadequate and insufficient. Generally, what is being done is that the aggregate figures are given. The company has number of factories operating throughout the length and breadth of the country and more than one line of production is being resorted to. That being so, if they give only aggregate figures, how do we know what exactly is happening in the company? For instance, say in the annual report, i have a machinery worth about ten crores of rupees. Does it refer to textiles? Does it refer to cement? does it refer to jute? We do not know anything about that. Therefore, unless some clear and categorical figures and terms are given in each line of production, we will not be able to reach anywhere. Therefore, I suggest that we will have to make it absolutely clear that such information is bound to be given by them. Otherwise, it will not be useful and helpful.

I have got another example of AC Cement. There are ten to twenty cement companies under their management throughout the length and breadth of the country. Out of that, some companies are running at a loss. And it is only the aggregate figures which is given. We don't know which company is running at a loss and which company is incurring profits. Therefore, this information must be given in full details industry-wise and plant-wise. Unless some such figures are given, it is very difficult. As far as thrift companies are concerned, the information is still more difficult because information is given in very vague terms. We do not allow any meaningful statistics. For instance , the drug companies, almost invariably report the terms like Tablets, Capsules Injectibles. formulations. How can we know whether it is Pencilin or Streptomicin or something else. Therefore, it is very difficult. So, what are the Government doing at the moment? The situation is so bad that Government have to depend on OPP-the Organisation Pharmaceuticals Products-in India, a body found by the multinational company for bringing about Indian drugs statistics. So many figures are given clearly, categorically and specifically by these companies that they need not depend on the multinational company for the compilation of statistics which they are not able to collect. This is a sorry state of affairs. So, in the annual report also, some specific information should be insisted upon. Then alone, it will be useful for study. Otherwise, it is difficult. For Instance, I would like, at this stage, to make a reference to certain private companies. According to the MRTP Act 1969, one does not require more than 25% of the equity shares to qualify for being grouped under a House. If a public sector is to be treated as a House; the number of companies in which the public sector deposits account more than 25% of the share should noramlly be termed as public sector companies only. Are you prepared to do that?

As far as the RBI is concerned, if a company has more than 25% of foreign equity, it is considered as a foreign controlled company. Either in the case of RBI or according to the MRTP Act, it is sufficient if a company comes to possess more than 25% of the equity. In which case it will be treated as a separate House. If you apply that majority test, then most of the private sector companies which are Houses of family concerns and companies will be converted automatically into Government companies.

As far as TISCO is concerned, it has got 2% equity. Public sector has more, public financial institutions have got more than 40% of equity capital. Then how do you consider it as a private firm? You will have to do that under the present dispensation; this is the position.

Now, I would like to make a reference to the DCM. The total number of subscribers possessing equity capital is about 80 lakhs. Out of them the Sriram Family is in possession of ten to twelve lakhs only whereas the public sector comes to possess 34.14 lakhs of shares. Therefore, by any stretch of imagination one is not able to imagine how DCM is controlled by Sriram Family unless it is with the tacit support and the patronage of the Government of India, Ministry of Finance.

As far as Nandas and Escorts are concerned, for a day they will not be able to exercise sufficient control over Escorts without political and official patronage of the Government. What is important here, I beg to point out, is that the real character of the private corporate sector shoud be clearly brought out and necessary changes introduced in the amending Bill which is contemplated.

Similarly the role of regulation of financial institutions has to be mentioned. The role of the Government nominated directors is also necessary. They are just there. But what is it that they are doing? What functions are assigned to them? How many times they are attending the meetings? What useful function is performed by them? How do you pick and choose specially at a time when you choose a senior civil servant to become a member of the board of directors presided over by a big capitalist? Then the implications are very serious. Not only that, General and senior civil servants have come to occupy the position of directors-both paid and otherwise. Therefore, they have got several complications and implications. This has got to be gone into.

Previously also I have brought to the notice of the Minister how in quite a large number of cases the Government public sector financial institutions have come to possess more than 50% in the share capital of various companies. I can roughly make some references. Bombay Wire Ropes Ltd. 52.17%; Banswara Syntex Ltd. 82.15%; Gujarat Aromatics Ltd. 52.02%, Madras Oxygen and Acetylene Company Ltd. 57.11%, Nagarjuna Steels Ltd. - 68.36. per cent, Refractories Specialities (I) Ltd. - 60 per cent. Similarly I can quote a few other cases. The important point is what about the public accountability. In respect of public funds to the private sector the PAC is not going to touch it unless the matter goes before the C&AG and he passes a comment and presents a report before the Parliament. Then alone PAC comes in the picture. Normally public sector financial institutions having 50 per cent or more of equity have to pass a special resolution appointing directors in consultation with C&AG which they do not do and, therefore, there is no public accountability. Parliament is kept in the dark. We do not know what is happening. Large public investment in the private sector remains out of the domain of Parliament. Therefore, there is need for public accountability. I would also like to add that there should be a policy of wages and ceiling on salaries. There is obviously something wrong when all the adult members of a

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particular family irrespective of their age and qualification get Rs. 1 lakh per month because they happen to be directors of a particular company. That goes on unchecked and nothing is done by the Government. So what is the use of bringing about a change in the Companies Law? How can we consider it useful and helpful?

Here I would like to make a reference to branches of the foreign companies established in India. They are not furnishing the basic data like sales, profits, etc. This can be seen from the fact sheet brought out by the Department of Company Affairs. If you do not know their profits how can you tax them. Out of 206 branches of the foreign companies operating in India about 50 branches are not reporting any financial data to the Government. Even those which furnish full information they invariably intimate only losses. Are we to construe that all the branches of the companies are very inefficient and invariably run into losses? That is not so. My hunch is all the profits are siphoned off by them to other countries and artificially they are showing losses to us. Government has to consider over this matter. Now new branches are being allowed to be opened by the foreign companies. Take, for instance, GEC. They have opened a new branch called GEC turbines. Why do you allow them to do that? In the case of Singer& Co. once Government insisted that the branch should be converted into a company which they did but now they are permitted to open another branch for the same purpose. Similar is the case with Gillet, Ingersoll Rand and various other companies . A number of branches are permitted to be opened. I would like the Minister to reply that certain companies which have been wound up on the specific decision of the Government those companies, for instance, IBM and Coca Cola in the year 1984 have been included in the fact sheet and they have been reporting sales. They have reported such amount. How it has happened? Are they wound up or not wound up? Are they still functioning? The fact is that some of the foreign companies are able to retain control over their Indian affiliates even after devolution of equity shares, for instance, Philips, Colgate, Lipton and various other concerns. What they do is, they try to manage to incorporate a particular clause which will permit them to have an absolute control over the management of the company and also derive veto powers over the company.

The veto powers are also given to the multinationals that way. Those restrictive clauses are against the various companies which are listed in the stock exchanges. That is not permissible there but that is being done. These are the various defects coming to notice a number of times.

Could we not do something about the employment potential, employment generated by each one of these companies? There is no place where one gets factory-wise employment data. Labour Bureau, of course,bring out some statistics. They are a decade old. The information for the year 1978 is being given now. The company should provide information about the number of employees working in a particular plant, which they don't do. If they don't do that, then, how do we know how many industries have turned sick and what is its impact on the generation of employment? If you modernise and sophisticate the machinery and if some of the people are thrown out of jobs, how do we know that? We would not be able to know that either. Therefore, it is necessary that employment figures are particularly given

During 1979-80, a survey was conducted. Regarding the industrial capacity of the private sector, it showed that the private sector had a large, under-utilised and unutilised capacities. It is surprising to note that even the large houses have a number of unutilised licences. There is a very low rate of capacity utilisation in the private sector as a whole. Due to low capacity utilisation, Indian industry has been suffering from high production costs. Therefore, some details with regard to the capacity utilisation also should necessarily be contained in the annual reports and other reports which are produced by them particularly.

I would like to urge on the Minister to reexamine and consider one very important fact. In the private sector companies, the Government have nominated certain directors. Whenever directors are nominated, the selection of the directors, the role of the directors and the results achieved by them, everything should be made known. It should be understood. Otherwise it will be very difficult. It will not be proper if civil servants serve on the board of directors presided over by a big business magnate. It will have serious implications. Does the Government review the existing procedures and practices? There is a need to rationalise this system of appointing the government directors. The private companies are having retired Army Generals,etc.

I have given notice of various amendments. Before I conclude, I would like to point out to the Minister how various organisations are being floated only with a view to get tax benefits and to circumvent the regulatory measures. Here I have got the the 66th Annual Report of the Greaves Company. On page 58, you find Rajpath Investments Limited. Its total capital investment is Rs. 200. That is the company which was floated by them. What is it for? How did it come into being? There is another company on page 82 called Carnation Investment Co. Ltd. The capital is Rs. 200. with that capital amount, it came into being. What is the purpose and why has it come into being? I would like to show one or two other matters. There is DLF Universal Limited. Number of subsidiaries are there. I have suggested that whenever subsidiaries come into being, the Government should give them clearance at the first instance. Otherwise, they should not be allowed to participate in other companies. Now, to strengthen my point, I may now point out here at Page 36, in the Annual Report, the DLF Universal Limited, during 1983-84, the company has purchased 42.96 acres of land and out of this, the company was able to obtain licences under provision of Haryana Land Development Urban Ceiling and so on. Similarly, in another page, you find another company in the name of Instant Batteries Ltd. They purchased about 64 acres of land, again in Haryana, with a view to circumvent the Act. I can also give another company which is floated by the same parent company. The Anurag Construction Limited, at page 78, has purchased 83 acres of land, so,83 acres here and 90 acres there in the name of different companies. This is happening. This is how the Government will have to take care to see that the proliferation of subsidiaries will not take place and the circumvention of the existing law also is not resorted to constantly and continuously by them.

I conclude with these words.

SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL (Erandol) Madam, I rise to support this Companies (Amendment) Bill. It is a pragmatic approach and it was since long that Sachar Committee report was pending even during the Janata Party's regime. In India, I think the first company was the East India Company. We started from them and we have come to the figure of more than 1,50,000 in India and for this, we require proper management for proper growth of the companies as well as for saving the interest of the investors, specially the shareholders who are in large number. The formation of the Independent Company Law Board as suggested in the amendment is a welcome feature. Madam, earlier, the shareholders had to approach the court for getting justice against the companies, to sort out their grievances and

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the expenses of the court were very high. Ordinary shareholder could not approach. The formation of Company Law Board will help in this regard. Then, there are amendments regarding submission of the Annual Reports to the shareholders. In many companies, we find that the number of shareholders are more than one thousand and it becomes a very bulky matter, a very cumbersome affair to spend every year for the balance sheets and other papers to all the shareholders. So, the amendment that annual reports will be sent after six years , will be a compulsory and also a good step. So also the depreciation that we calculate for income tax purposes is different from the actual depreciation we come across in the case of companies, their affairs and their business.

We require good professional management for the companies, but at the same time, the earlier provision was that the appointment of Managing Directors should be approved by the Government. Now certain guidelines have been given and under those guidelines, the Managing Directors will be appointed by the Companies and they will get approval without any hitch because of the specific guidelines for specific companies having certain amount of shares capital.

Then, there is the good feature of listing public issues on recognized stock exchanges. The shareholders must know what is the technological improvement in the company, the measures being taken in the company for its expansion, increased turnover and other matters.

The shareholders and sometimes the depositors also in the company, find it very difficult to get back the deposits. In these amendments, there are 67 clauses—the interest of the shareholders is taken care of. The initial Act is also very comprehensive, but with the increase in the number of companies, with the need of the time, these amendments have been brought forward. But I feel that there should be some liberal approach for small companies and more restrictions on big companies. There are small companies, managed by family members or some very limited number of shareholders. For these companies, there should be some liberal approach and little restrictions. For big companies with more than thousand shareholders, with more than Rs. one crore of investment in the shares, there should be some more restrictions and the approach with regard to professional management restrictions in respect of such companies should be more severe.

We find that in spite of the provisions in the Company Act, we have got some companies which cheat the shareholders. On record are Peerless Company and many more companies. So, with the formation of the independent Company Law Board, there will be speedy adjudication. In this independent Company Law Board, the number of representatives is not spelt out. It would be spelt out afterwards, but I would suggest that professionals, specially the chartered accountants and other law experts should be taken as members on this Board.

Also, for cost accounting and yearly audit, new amendments are being brought. In these amendment, I would suggest that the chartered accountants and cost accountants should be kept at par. Because here it is mentioned that there will be a yearly restriction of 20 companies for a Chartered Accountant or even a Cost Accountant to audit. It has also been said that out of 20 companies, 10 companies should have capital investment of less than Rs. 25 lakhs. Madam, in the case of Cost Accountant it is not compulsory for the companies with the capital investment of less than Rs. 25 lakhs. So, this difference is there between the Chartered Accountants and the Cost Accountants. So I would like to suggest the

Hon. Minister that this restriction on the number of companies having a share capital of less than Rs. 25 lakhs for auditing purposes should be removed so that the Cost Accountants and the Chartered Accountants can come on par as far as the number of companies to be audited every year is concerned.

Madam, in this amendment Bill, there is also a provision for more penal action and fine for the defaulters. But in practice we find many people go scot-free after defaulting the provisions of the Company law. And earlier the fine also was very small, a paltry sum of Rs. 400 or Rs. 500 for not holding annual meetings. I think we should not insist on holding the annual meetings and other such things in case of small private companies. After all, it is just an improved form of partnership firm. From Propriety to partnership, we come to private companies with small number of share holders and with small turn over. So, here again I would like to suggest that the restriction on holding the meetings and then on the appointment of Managing Directors and other things should not be strictly observed. What should be observed is as to whether they have provided the balance sheets or not.

Madam, Chairman, care is also being taken to see that proper accounts are maintained. Otherwise, many companies have the habit of writing the accounts as is convenient to them and many a times they used to skip-over the dividend that was to be given to the share holders by showing losses in their accounts. Here, it is a very weak area as far as the companies are concerned. While writing up accounts they make adjustments, make jugglery by showing more expenses and less accruals. That is why many companies run in loss on record while their assets are being built heavily for the years. How this happens? And this precisely is to be controlled otherwise the companies, the Managing Directors and the Directors go on showing the losses on the one hand and on the other hand the new companies will be taking birth out of these old companies and the employer will keep on expanding his companies.

The income tax and other revenue returns to the Central Government is being cheated. The Directors are not paid the interest. So also, the transfer of shares, the disbursal of dividends and all these things become very tricky. Those who can manage they will cheat the Government. So, for the Directors more penal provisions are required to be made and strict observance of the Company Law Act, as amended, is required. With these words I support the Bill.

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour): Madam, this is a very long Bill of 38 pages with a very short object contained in just one page. From reading the Statement of Objects and Reasons, one is really not enlightened as to what prompted the Government to bring about this particular amendment. Certain things are mentioned. But what was the occasion that prompted the Government to make those changes?

For instance one of the salient features given in the Statement of Objects and reasons is:

> "The setting up of an independent Company Law Board to exercise such judicial and quasi-judicial functions as are presently being exercised either by the Court or the Central Government and are proposed to be transferred to that Board."

Now what was the reason for making this change? What was wrong with the arrangement obtaining as at present? That should have been stated in the objects and reasons instead of paraphrasing and summarising what is already contained in this Bill.

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You may look at the clause regarding setting up of an independent Company Law Board. One does not find any provision by which the independence of the Board is sought to be introduced or safeguarded. By stating that the Government intends to set up an independent Company law Board, the Government admits, obviously, that so far the Company Law Board is not independent. Very well. Now, starting from that, what is the change that they are seeking to introduce by which the Board will really be independent? Are they prescribing such qualifications, such tenure and conditions of service that the independence of the Board will be safeguarded? They say nothing. They say that the members of the Company Law Board shall possess such qualifications and experience as may be prescribed. If that is all, then they can prescribe anything. Secondly, what would be the tenure? Will the tenure be at the mercy of the appointing authority, who obviously is the Secretary of the Department? In that case, where is its independence? Is it not mere hoodwinking of the people? If you say that are introducing an independent Board of the Company Law administration just by changing its name, will it really become independent? In my opinion it only becomes another tier in the hierarchy of course. You first go to the Company Law Board; then there is an appeal to the High Court; and there is an appeal further to Supreme Court. As regard the High Court, it is also not specified whether it would be a single bench or a division bench. If it is a single bench, it will be referred to a division bench and then to Supreme Court. The whole things adds to more and more delay and nothing else. I do not think there is anybody in the administration of the Company Law Board, who can think of the consequences of introducing another tier. How many more years of delay will it involve? I think the first thing that should have been done is to rearrange their own Department first, instead of trying to rearrange the Company Law Board.

The Government has not introduced any provision here by which the people can come to know more about the company. Our experience in dealing with the Registrar of Companies is that no information is available in such time that it may be of any value. The whole idea of filing of Balance Sheets, Profit and Loss Accounts, names of the Board of Directors, their assets and all that is, that the person dealing with the company should be able to know whether they should deal or not deal; and whether they should state the money in dealing with a particular company or not. Such informations are presently not available in time with the Registrar of Companies. No improvement has taken place, although we had been hearing for the last three years or more, since the present Parliament and the present Prime Minister assumed office, of computerisation. They are doing the computerisation apparently in a wrong place and where it is necessary, they are not doing it. This would give a protection to the public in dealing with the company, if the assets and liabilities of the companies are instantaneously known.

Another way in which you could have given further protection to the public in dealing with the companies—because nothing can be done against the companies, you can bring a winding up petition against them, that is all, they may be paper companies—is that information regarding assets mortgage charges, etc. have to be registered and should be made available to the public. But in what time? It should be done so that in the year in which they are dealing they should know what is the position of that year. It should be made known to the public in the beginning of the year. At the moment, after the end of the Financial Year of a company, they get six months in which they will have to close their accounts and draw their Balance Sheet. Another month is meant for holding the Annual General Meeting. And in the next month or two, they will file the returns. So nearly a year will go by the time, they file their returns. Then, they will say the return is not available. It gets lost in the whole pile of papers, which are filed with the Registrar of Companies because there is no system in which one can find out.

If you send your officers to foreign countries, you will find that the micro-films are available of instant information regarding all companies. Immediately when you just pay a very nominal sum, these are available and given away. It is because the public needs all these protections in dealing with the companies. You are not doing that. You are not giving any protection to them. You. All that you are trying to do is to say, "All right, Directors, you will not have to come for the purpose of getting the remuneration approved or some irritants removed". It is because you know that the Directors would in any case be paid somehow or other, if not over the table they will be paid under the table. Whatever the company and the Director has agreed, the Director will be paid. So, that way, it does remove the irritants. But it is also not a very good thing. There are some other things which should have been thought out so that there cannot be any siphoning off of funds, whether by way of remuneration or through assumed fictitious contracts and so on.

There is another thing on the topic of Board of Companies on Administration. It is not stated whether it will be only set up in Delhi or whether it will be in other place also. If it is only in Delhi, then that would mean that the companies registered elsewhere will have to come to this Board as is happening for that matter in the BIFR.

I do not know whether it comes under Mr.Vengal Rao's jurisdiction

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO: It comes under the Finance Ministry.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: Then I will not mention that. But to the people it is creating a lot of inconvenience because it is sitting only in Delhi and has no bench elsewhere. The sick companies are mostly elsewhere. Taking a cue from that, there should have been some provision here that it should have benches elsewhere. That would obviate some inconvenience. You know that there are lot of savings banks. These savings banks take money from the people on the plea that they will give higher rates of interest than banks and other companies, who take deposits. What these saving banks do with the money, nobody knows. Nobody keeps a check on them. After sometime they go bust as it had happened with Sanchaita Investments against which the West Bengal Government has been trying with the Central Government to enact some legislation. It was way back; it was long before your time. But nothing happened. Ultimately, the case was filed. It had totally made bankrupt lakhs of families who had relied upon it, and given their whole life's savings, to get a very lucrative interest. There are such companies again coming up. A lot of companies have come, and others are coming up, as companies. But nothing is being done to see what are their activities.

One of the greatest difficulties now being faced by this country is the sickness of companies, closure of companies after sickness, and so on. Nothing has been done. No provision is here, to monitor sickness, to see that the assets do not deplete, to see that if there is loss, then the company will have to come and justify. Something has to be done, so that the sickness can be monitored at the very beginning, not when it has reached a stage when it is already in its death-bed. Nothing; no provision like that has been introduced, to see that a company which is making a loss, is not ploughing back its profits enough to be able to replace its current assets, such a company must come and give an explanation to the Company Law

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Board, the Ministry or somewhere, that such and such are the reasons why they have not made enough profit—not only made loss, but not made enough profit to put in sufficient funds in the Depreciation Reserve, in the General Reserve and so on. Till that is done, the question of incipient sickness will remain, and more and more companies will sink, because they know that ultimately the Government will take charge of them. They will take away the funds, and the obligations will be discharged by the Government later.

They are saying that no company shall remain without a Managing Director, Chairman etc. Very good. We also do not want that a company should remain without them. But what about Government companies? They cannot manage their own affairs. There are so many Government companies which are called headless, or topless. Some people prefer to use that word. The Government which is injuncting other people from remaining topless, is itself keeping its own organizations topless, for years.

Only yesterday—it is a very recent occurrence; that is why I am mentioning—I had asked whether these NTC mills had got CMDs; and I got a delayed reply that in two of these NTC-subsidiaries, there have been no CMDs for the last few months. These are very big companies. One of the NTC-subsidiaries has, under it, a number of cotton mills - 20,25,or 35 - and there is no CMD in these companies. When Government takes things so casually, how can it injunct people: 'No; you must have Managing Directors.'? It can do so; but it will never be able to implement these things.

I am saying that Government says that in case of default in complying with the provisions of the Company Law there is a Defaulting Director. Yes; I support you there. There should be a Defaulting Director; he should be penalized. But what about Government's own Directors? What are they doing; what provision have you got; what facilities do you have, to see that those persons who are appointed from the Government, or by the Government to be Directors of various companies, discharge their duties, that they do not only travel here and there at the expense of the companies, of which they are Directors and then enjoy 5-star facilities—and that is the only purpose, and be-all and end-all of being a Director? They do not see what is happening in the company. They do not report; if at all they do some report, that is a false report. At least, it is not a truthful report, and then nothing is done in accordance with such a report. So, what is the purpose of your having them? What purpose have you been able to fulfil by having these Directors? I am not saying at all that you should not have Directors; but you should have something over and above that, to monitor and check that these Directors perform their functions properly; and they also should be considered as Directors-in-default. If they are appointed by the Government, and they do not perform their functions properly, they also should be penalized for that, by being considered as Director-in-default. Please consider this: it is only then that you will be able to control your own officers. Otherwise not.

15.00 hrs

[*Translation*]

DR. G.S. RAJHANS (Jhanjharpur): Madam Chairman, I want to say two-three things. The present Bill has been introduced after the presentation of the Sachar Committee report. Sachar Committee was appointed in 1977-78 and since the presentation of its report five to six years have passed. The companies have undergone vast changes since then. I think that in the next session or during the next year the Government should come forward with a comprehensive Bill. Otherwise also in the whole of companies Act' there are 600 to 650 clauses one may go through the entire companies Act, he will find nothing else but confusion everywhere. After the present amendment it has become more confusing. To my mind this should not have been brought forward at the fag end of the session. Two, three days should have been allotted for the discussion on the bill. In India, the industrial growth and the activities of the companies go together. It is a matter of concern that in the last few years many a big companies have gone sick. Those who know the history of the industrial development in our country since the period of British rule are aware that the managing agency system was introduced to extract large sums of money from the companies. After strong protests the managing agency system was done away with by the Government, however in its absence, even today there are several methods of extracting money. The owners of the companies know how to take out money therefrom.I was surprised to note that the Government has allowed in this bill publication of the annual report in the abridged form. This is the gross injustice with the small investors.

Madam Chairman, complete report provided an opportunity to the people to know about the affairs of the company. If the report is of two pages, then nobody will come to know about the things going on in the company. Only the company people know as to what is the state of affair there. I have worked in many companies. I know the things, but cannot disclose. Small shareholders will not come to know from two pages report what they want to know. It is not necessary to get the report printed on glossy paper. Report can be printed on ordinary paper and distributed for the information of the shareholders Otherwise, it will be an injustice to the small shareholders. The Capital Market will collapse. I also desire to know about the affair of the companies, because I have also bought few shares of the companies. Surprisingly the owners of the companies are becoming rich, but the shareholders do not get even that bank interest in return. Has it ever been considered necessary? From this Bill it appears that the Government only wants to help the rich and the powerful. Earlier there was the provision to publish in the report the names of the employees drawing Rs. 3.000 or more per month, but this has also been done away with by the Government. What a great injustice it is? Now the owners will easily employ friends, nephews and wife on the salary of Rs.20,000 to Rs. 25,000 without the shareholders even coming to know of these things. This is an important matter which needs to be debated upon. There was a reason behind the inclusion of the names of the persons drawing salary more than Rs. 3000/- in the annual report of the company. It was done because in some areas, Chairman, managing directors and directors of the companies started employing their brothers, nephews and wives on handsome salaries. A lot of hue and cry was made on it. Then it was decided that names, qualifications, age and previous experience of the employees drawing more than Rs. 3,000 a month, must be given in the annual report. Surprisingly now the Government is amending the provision. This will enable the owners of the companies to easily defraud the small investors by showing losses in the accounts at the end of the year and to employ even 50 close friends on salary of Rs. 20,000 each. How will the Government come to know of the real things going on in the company?

I was employed in a big company of Calcutta known as M/s. Bird and company and know how the joint company was ruined by the directors by ruthlessly taking out the money from the company. I am a eye witness to all this. Directors withdraw one to two lakhs of rupees by posting these sums in the suspence account. At the end of the year in collusion with the auditors, they settle these account. I will tell you a very interesting thing, if you give me some more time to speak. I am giving the example of Bird and Company. In company's report a director of

[Dr. G.S. Rajhans]

this company showed a sum of Rs. one lakh in the suspense account and mentioned therein that since the fire-bricks were getting damaged they were kept in the godown of Läy-Garden and when a lot of water entered the godown, the fire-bricks were taken to the godown of Bara Bazar by truck and when that godown also started leaking, those fire-bricks were transported to 24-Parganas by truck. But actually all this did not happen at all and nothing was transported to any place. In fact the sum of rupees one lakh was misappropriated in the name of transportation. Subsequently the whole matter was hushed up.

I may tell you what is actually going on in many of the companies and who is ultimately affected by all this. With the increase in prices of fire-bricks, the rate of steel is also increased, because fire brick is the main-component in the production of steel and as a result of this chain effect, the construction-cost of house has also escalated. Hence it is the consumer, who constructs a house, and has to pay the entire increase of the cost.

There are many type of bunglings in the companies. I would like to request the Government that more detailed annual report should be provided to the shareholders, (*Interruptions*) if any company wants the details, the same should be provided to them.

Secondly, I would like to submit about the plight and the injustice which the small shareholders have to face. Whenever an issue opens, we also apply. Sometimes, we get the share and sometimes we do not get it. At times, we do not even get back our initial deposit. Even after a lot of correspondence i.e.in response to, say 200 letters, we do not get any reply. It should be legally binding on the companies that if an individual does not get a share or gets less than the demanded no of shares, the balance should be returned to him by a registered cheque. You know that the small share-holders cannot afford to pursue their cases for long. As regards the transfer of share of such share holders, the small shareholders has to run from pillar to post. It may take a period of 2 years, but even then the shares are not transferred. I want to say that company law covers a very wide field of activities. Hence it should not be avoided so easily. In this amendment you have mentioned that the companies will work for the energy conservation and technology absorption and will apprise the share holders with the position. Perhaps nobody has got any interest in energy conservation and technology absorption. I remember when I was a share holder of a company, the Managing Director of that company used to end the meeting after getting us served with tea and samosas and talking on irrelevant things. Similarly, even with very high sounding words it will not benefit anyone. Have you ever seriously considered about the sick companies? On the one hand, you divert the funds to set up a big new company and on the other hand you declare the old companies sick.

You have also mentioned here that amendment has been made in it because a memorandum was received from the share holders and that from the Chambers of Commerce. Kindly tell us whether you have also received a memorandum from any association of share holders? You should have presented here the memorandum received by you from the Chambers of Commerce. Therefore, my submission is, that it is a very important Bill and you should include less number of clauses in it as it is in the case of direct taxes too, so that everyone may understand it. After all, what is there in this Bill which can be understood only by the lawyers and the business class.

I would also like to submit that no auditor should be allowed to audit a company for more than three years. The Government should frame such a law that the auditor may be transferred to some other place after every three years. You should make cost auditing compulsory because the entire bungling takes place in cost auditing only. Though you have minimised it to some extent. I know how the Charted Accountants manage to manipulate the things. My submission is, that you should make cost Auditing compulsory and make its report available to the share-holders. For example, in the case of Liril soap, a share holder needs to know about its component and the manufacturing cost. Having got all this information, he will clearly understand the nature of bungling taking place in that company. Therefore, you should make cost auditing compulsory by amending the company law. I would like to say that please take such steps in this connection as have been taken abroad so that a capital market may be built up in thetrue sense of the term and the small investers who must have spared money by making savings in their essential items of expenditure to purchase the shares,may be benefitted, Steps should be taken to check the exorbitant profits of the company owners and the losses being borne by the share holders.

[*English*]

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS (Mavelikara): In the Statement of Objects and Reasons of the Bill it is said that this Bill has been brought as per the recommendations of the Sachar Commission. also on the basis of the discussion held in the Chambers of Commerce and also a nationwide discussion on that. But when I go through the Bill I find that a mountain has given birth to a mouse. It contains nothing but just procedural matters, just shifting the responsibility from one place to another, that something which has been decided by the High Court is going to be shifted to Company Law Board. Post of Company Secretary is made mandatory and some sort of protection is given to the depositors. Deposits and loans are taken as one. I think, the Law Department of the Government could not find any difference between loan and the deposit. That is why, loan and deposit are to be treated at par. That will have wide disadvantages to the persons who are depositing money with the companies. So this is not clear from the approach made in this Bill.

Another aspect is that giving depreciation as per the Income-tax Act and as per the Company Law is going to be de-linked. I would like to know in what manner it is going to be delinked.Is it going to create a position wherein people who want to make black-money will be protected to make black-money because of the delinking? Or will it go for the purpose of getting the real market value accounted in the interest of the public? This is not made clear in the Bill. Only it is said that there is a provision of delinking. Of course, delinking with an objective to bring the entire depreciated value of the company or assets of the company to the proper accounting is welcome. If it is the other way round just to escape the income tax responsibility which they have to pay now and to give them a handle for making black-money, I say it will not be in the interest of the nation. Therefore, I would like the hon. Minister to explain with what purpose this delinking is proposed from the income-tax and from company law. In the Company Act and other laws connected with companies and industries like bonus law, normally the terminology used in preparing the balance-sheet is 'exemption given in the Income-tax Act'. If it is given a go by in the Company Law, I would like to know whether it is the purpose of the Government to give that connotation in all the laws where the terms like depreciation, etc. are used for preparing balance-sheets. Otherwise, I say that this will look like half of the laws will use a particular approach and in other half of the laws the old system will continue and it will end up in a big mixing. I would like the Minister to answer in what

[Sh. Thampan Thomas]

manner Government approaches this problem of delinking income tax, depreciation, calculation and what about all other laws which are in existence, in force in the country.

One of the main things is that how these people who are having influence and who control the things from the upper class, cheat the poor class. Some of the examples have been narrated by some of my friends here. Recently I have taken up certain issues with the Government. One I know is Aditya Finance in Bombay. They have collected large sums of deposits especially from Kerala where people are going abroad and bringing money by their hard work and some people are approaching them and saying: You deposit with us, we will give you better interest. Then believing that, they deposited money with them. But one fine morning we found that all the Directors and everything disappeared, and under the Companies Law, when a prosecution was to be initiated or steps were to be taken, then what they found was only a wooden chair, which was broken, and a table in the office. The Directors had swindled the money and earned wealth elsewhere. This is the case of Aditya *Finance. Not only Aditya Finance, there are* the cases of Jan Priya and Peerless also. In my State if an enquiry is conducted, there will be more than forty or forty-five such organisations which are registered under the Companies Act, which are private limited, public limited or whatever it may be. With the term 'Limited company;' they get the responsibility to pay to the depositors only to the extent of their assets. By the time they have to pay the money, they would have diverted these funds for their personal assets. Take the case of Oriental Finance. There is a big story about them. Then there is the Sanchayita Finance which was supported by the Government. This is a method of investing money and earning money. Recently I heard a story that a person who has deposited Rs. 5,000 with Sanchayita will get Rs. 535 and that too after a lapse of six years. The depositors have not got even a pie from them. They have been going around spending more than Rs.535 to receive Rs. 535. What checks and measures is the Government going to adopt in such cases of cheating? Yesterday Mr.Tytler moved a Bill here in respect of Provident fund matters. We were very happy when he said that section 405 of the Indian Penal Code is going to be amended to include cheating of provident fund as a cheating so that criminal action can be taken in such cases. I would like to ask why the hon. Minister can't bring such measure by amending the Company Law also properly, so that the whole money is collected from them. In my State, such companies are knows as 'blade companies'. This is a connotation which is used for such companies which come up, collect money from the poor people, and one fine morning disappear with everything, and the poor people are thrown on the streets. They are know as 'blade companies' because if a person puts a blade on the throat, the head can be cut. And they are giving licences to such people. What steps have they taken to check such things? When people like us write to them, they simply send back a letter saying that the Reserve Bank of India is to deal with such people. We see that such people make money, put their money elsewhere and take properties in their wife's name, in their children's name, and in their relatives' names. Even benami transactions are taking place. When they say in the Objects of the Bill that this is to attract investors and also to avoid benami transactions, what are the effective steps that they are going to take to avoid benami transactions? Benami transactions are well-known in the companies. Most of the money invested by the people is in somebody else's name—somebody who is accessible to him, or whom he can canvass, or from whom he can get the benefits. Surely, in such names they purchase the shares and hold the company in a benami manner. What steps are there to prevent such benami transactions? I am very much concerned about what is going on. If any amendment is brought to the Company Law, the first amendment should be to safeguard the interests of the depositors. To help the people to get their deposits at the earliest, and for the Government to have access to check the companies and act suddenly when they go away.

Another thing which I would like to point out is the cumbersome procedure that is going on under the Company Law. Being a practising lawyer, I have found that even in the High Court, there will be (Interruptions).

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO: As a lawyer, are you defending the Company Law cases?

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: No, I am not defending the cases, but as a practising lawyer, I would like to tell my experience in the realm of prosecution of Company Law cases. I sympathise with them. In my own office I have seen people coming from far off villages. Many people come just to get Rs. 500,Rs.200,Rs.300 or Rs. 900 from companies which are liquidated. They will have to go to an advocate, then get a signature, then go to the Munsif Court and get a declaration in their favour, what is said to be a succession certificate. They have to file an original petition in the Munsif Court and get a declaration that they are the heirs, if the father or the mother, who has deposited the money, dies. Then they go to the Liquidator. The Liquidator asks them to go to a High Court Judge because the High Court Judge is the judge under the Company Law who has to decide. He will have to go and appear before the Judge. Then the prosecutor will get up. So, for getting just Rs.500/-, how much money and labour is involved from village to the court?

This has to be made easy for the people to get their dues provided they have to receive some money from the company. Now, I think because of this amendment what you are going to do is that the poor people in the villages will have to go to Delhi before the Company Law Board for getting their money. I do not know in what manner you are going to decentralise this system. What I would urge upon the hon. Minister is that proper decentralisation should be there even at the district level. Wherever liquidation takes place, the people concerned who are affected should be taken care of. You should look at the problem from the angle of big companies, you should not see that the big companies mean those companies run by Tatas and Birlas. So, a legislation should be brought forward to this effect that the High Court Judges or the Supreme Court Judges will have to take decision on the above point. But there are common people who are very much involved in the formulations of the capital for a company. The people who are working as multi-nationals in our country go abroad and work who have spread their tantacles all over the country and they are really exploiting the common people by attracting their funds by way of shares. Many people have also come forward to purchase shares in order to get share dividends and it is easy money. They also think that the value of the shares will go up and they think that by this way they can earn money. They purchase shares by investing their money because they get dividends on their share value. But finally they land in risk. But the legislations which the Government have brought forward, which we are bringing forward here, should take into account the problem of the common people. I do not mean the problem of those big people who are enjoying and spending the money in their own way, in the manner in which they like to spend.

Therefore, I urge upon the Hon'ble Minister to consider decentralising the things, instead of taking away the powers of the High Courts' judges, dilute it to the district

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level so that the people who are concerned with it are able to have access to these places very easily. You should see that such laws and regulations are brought in instead of making it more rigid and see that the people get the benefits without any difficulty.

These are my points which seek consideration of the Government. My submission on the Sachar Commission's report is this. I have not gone through the recommendations of the Commission. Therefore, I am not in a position to go into this in detail. Whatever be the Commission's Report, I hope that if it was for a few years, if such discussions are taking place throughout the country and all that, then many recommendations would be suggested. This is only touching the periphery and that too in the opposite direction. Sir, my point is that a law should properly be made with the perspective of the nation which is moving, a nation which has got to put a stop to the cheating and other practices exercised by the people, a nation which is concerned about the poor people and the people who have got influence and access to the offices make money using public sector and public money and also the common man's money and those people who have become rich should be stopped from indulging in such activities. With these suggestions, I hope you will bring forward another amendment before this House for consideration and passing.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKERJEE (Panskura): Madam, actually, I am speaking now in this House after taking the medical advice today so that the condition of my heart-beating may be known. That is the reason why I rise to speak on this Bill. But after coming to the House and finding the subject on which I have to speak, I find that I am in a better condition. I thought that my present state will at least tell the doctor whether I have to undergo by-pass surgery and that will remove my trouble. But Mr. Vengal Rao's trouble with the Companies Act of 1956 as it is revealed by the functioning of the Companies Act in our country and its effect on our economy is such that no amount of by-pass surgery will do any good at all. Therefore, many of my friends have suggested that this Bill should be referred to the Select Committee and I think that is what could have been done, at least the minimum, because really will this amendment Bill serve any purpose? Just setting up of Board which will be independent of whom one does no know, independent of the vested interests surely will not be, But it will not touch the principle concern of our people as a result of the working of the Companies Act. Will it touch the question of how the top industrial houses have increased their total assets by 75.4 per cent between 1983 and 1986? Will it touch the question of how in our country today one-and-a-half lakhs of companies are closed and lakhs and lakhs of workers are suffering under miserable conditions? What loopholes in the Company Law have resulted into this? What provisions should have been made to put an end to this situation? Has that thing been gone into in this Company Law Amendment Bill? Nothing. Therefore, in relation to the substantial question on the health of industrial life affecting our people, this Bill is totally inadequate. Actually the Sachar Commission made its recommendation from an opposite point of view, i.e., how to curb monopoly profit.

15.31 hrs

[SHRI N. VENKATA RATNAM *in the Chair*]

Here, I find that the Sachar Commission's recommendations are being mentioned as the basis of this Bill though they are not mentioned in the Statement of Objects and Reasons. But one does not see anything in these amendments which will actually take into consideration the question of how this profit can be curbed.

Now, there are certain more claims for which this Amendment is being sought. I really don't understand. Here the Bill says:

"for protecting the interests of the investors by providing for intervention by the Company Law Board against non-payment of public deposits, compulsory reduction of preference shares in certain cases"etc.

I am not a lawyer. Whatever provisions I can see here, I do not understand how this pittance is going to save our depositors from the whole series of frauds that are going on inside our country today. Had the Minister told us what loopholes in the Companies Act actually landed us in this Sanchaita scandal, for example what kind of provisions allowed it and then given us the new provisions to plug the loopholes, then we would have understood. But this Amendment does not at all give us any such study and resultant provisions. An independent Company Law Board, as many of our friends said here, is not going to serve any of the real purposes for which our people would have liked the Companies Act to be amended. Therefore, the whole thing should have been gone into seriously, and then in connection with that, all the experiences we have gathered in the field which have been very well brought out by many of our friends here. We find that really impossible things are happening every day under our very nose, no amount of Company Act is doing anything to meet that situation of total conscienceless companies which are really cheating people from all sides. Therefore, I really see that this is not going to serve any purpose whatsoever. There is still time to go into all aspects. Therefore, it is better to send the Bill to the Select Committee and revise the entire Companies Act according to the needs of the situation.

Now, I have mentioned one or two points to show how inadequate these provisions are. You are having joint sector where in the existing law, you have already kept a provisions that up to 26% of the shares will be given to the private sector as co-partners in the joint sector. May we know, why this 26% is kept? Is it because they will be having advantage under the Companies Act to fleece the people? I would like to know why this is not changed. Why in the joint sector,overseas private partners have been given this advantage to take undue advantage of the position? Your new amendment does not deal with such a thing. It is a question of 40% foreign equity holding. Why should that be still there? It is not only that. You have already kept the provisions in certain sectors in the name of sophistication, core sector activity, export etc., where you are even ready to give more equity shares to the foreign companies. More equity shares means more money which goes out in the shape of profit from our country to the foreign countries. This is a very serious question. On this your pittance of Companies (Amendment) Bill does not go anywhere at all. So, this whole sphere of Companies Act is ineffective, including your MRTP Act about which you have said, you are going to bring some amendment. We will see that in future. But both are closely inter-related. All kinds of odd things, the private companies are doing.

Our great Hindustan Lever is shedding some of its companies. It is because, in order to get out of the commitment that they have to make, if they have to keep all those units together. Their behaviour is absolutely so bad, towards their employees, that even the Magistrates, courts and industrial tribunals have given their verdict against this Hindustan Lever because they had taken some of the retrenched workers on the orders of tribunals as well as DM and then, those workers have been thrown out. Due to the loopholes, they have succeeded in hoodwinking your Companies Act and your Department with impunity through the shedding of their units to Lipton.

[Smt. Geeta Mukerjee]

There is a saying in Bengali. Raw plantain does not give you anything. That is the situation we are in. In that situation, I think, we are bringing this Amendment Bill which is not only inadequate but it is actually a cover to your intention of not going through properly and not realising the difficulties or the loopholes in the present Companies Act, which are ruining our economy, ruining our workers, ruining our people. ruining our small investors and putting them in trouble. Even at this stage, I would request the hon. Minister to refer this Bill to the Select Committee.

DR. DATTA SAMANT (Bombay South Central): Sir, while going to the Companies Amendment Bill, after about 30 years, the Government is coming with some suggestions. But in these 30 years, the industry in our country has grown about 10 time more, in terms of assets and all other working capital etc. The Government is trying to develop the country through industrialisation and that too through private enterprises, because public sector units are gradually diminishing and that is the policy of the Government.

We always talk in this House that the Industrial growth is 10%,14% etc., but textile industries, jute industries are closed and some electronics and other things have come in. They go on talking something which suits the Press or TV. What is the Private sector doing in this country? Prof. Rangaji you are going for more privatisation. Therefore, it is high time that the Government should see how the programme is working. I am making a bold statement here that all the private sector companies are run by the money of the banks corporations and the shareholders money.

Even a company like Premier Automobile which is making business every year of Rs. 300 crores, the stakes of the owner are hardly Rs. 7 crores in that. That is with every company. I can take the names of 2,000 companies with 10%,15%,20% and even 7%. They have got the share capital, each controlling the huge kingdom there and the Government is helping them in all aspects of reducing taxes. Again, you are giving them concession to go through the backward areas. You are giving them concession in sales tax and income tax and in export. I am reading them out in the House. I put a categorical question to this Government. Are the big industrial houses who are controlling the whole industry of the country behaving properly? In the purchase, are they showing the account? In the scrap, they are showing soldering the minimal amount. Is it correct? The selling agency is different. In the Bombay textile industry, they give to this Government the names of 21 people as the selling agents, the son's name, father-in-law's name and the names of somebody. They are literally draining the economy of this country. This is what the hon.Minister and we talk in this House. The big industrial houses of this country are literally draining the economy of this country. They go on collecting the black-money of this country and this Government has done nothing whatsoever in the last 20 years and by bringing such type of Bill here and passing in the House, you are committing another blunder to encourage these blackmarketeers. You are ruining the workers, the national economy and everything. That is my opinion.

In the last three years, two industrialists were having more than Rs. one crore share capital. I am making a survey of the report of this Government. There are about 700 factories. Out of this, 500 to 600 are controlled by the big 40 houses. Their turn-over went up by 18%. Their assets went up by 8%. Their profits went up by 12%. I am talking of aggregate. For this, the employment potential went down by 11/2% These are your figures. The employment of this country has gone down. You are showing your exports here but that is not because of these big houses. You have given them good money. But their exports have gone down.

During 1985-86, the borrowing by these big houses went up by 60%. I am giving the figures of the Government. All these big bosses and big industrial houses are working on Government's money. They are reducing exports. The employment potential has gone down. Is this the way the Government is going to work in this country? This Government is sleeping. You are calling the big bosses from Bombay to UP and from UP to Bihar and making them all pay the maximum money and do all these things. You are not giving them permission to do things.

You are giving away the rights of the Government and all the rights of the High Courts to the Company Law Board and you are making them their property. What is the Sachar Committee's report of 1978? It is given by your Chambers of Commerce and the big bosses. The Government has nothing to say. You are not going to bother to know what new developments have taken place after eight years. Every year 1,000 industries are closed. That is the situation. You know all this but you are not going to consider anything.

From 1983 to 1986, the assets of 50 top industrial houses in this country went up by 74.4%, Rs. 17,910,90 crores, from Rs. 31,232 crores.

The assets of Chidambaram went up by 930% and Reliance by 259%.

Birlas assets are Rs. 4,600 crores.

Tatas assets are Rs. 4,400 crores.

They went up by 200% every year.

The assets of Reliance are Rs. 2,000 crores. From the 14th year, it has come to their principal because he brought the machine without taxes.

The Government has given him concessions to the tune of Rs.600 crores in the textiles sector. But the benefits have not been passed on to the consumers. His licence is for 10000 tonnes of yarn. But he is taking 25000 tonnes of yarn without making anything. The Government is giving him everything. I would like to say one thing in this connection. There are big business bosses in this country. They are controlling the economy of this country and not the Government is controlling them. The Government knows what happened in Bhopal...(*Interruptions*) The Government is dancing to the tunes of what the Bombay Dyeing and the Reliance people say. This is very bad. This is a shocking thing in this country. It is high time that this Government should do something. These big business people are dealing with such things just for their sake. Is the Government going to curtail anything? Regarding economic offences, there are provisions in the Companies Act. I have gone though the report. This government have launched 6000 prosecutions so far. But, what is the fine imposed in such cases? It is only Rs. 7 lakhs. That is all. What are the offences that they have committed? The Managements have diverted the funds. They have not held the meetings. In spite of committing such types of miserable offences, the Government is imposing an average fine of Rs. 400 on the big industrial houses. They have collected crores of rupees. The Government has submitted report to the House. They have not imposed even one day's punishment on such defaulters for committing serious economic offences. If they diversity Rs. 5 or 6 crores and make use of that money in some other ventures, the fine is only Rs. 400/- Not a single man has been prosecuted. This is the report of the Government.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): That is a tip to the Government; not even kickbacks.(Interruptions)

DR. DATTA SAMANT: Now I am coming to the industrial sickness. Out of the 14 lakh industries in this country, one lakh and fifty thousand industries have been closed. That is your figure. This is such a serious thing. About 60-70- lakh workers have lost their job. For this situation, in 98 per cent of the cases, the employers are responsible. The hon Minister can blame me only for 2 per cent of the cases of closure. But every time the Minister is telling it is due to Dr. Datta Samant. In Bombay, 150 big industrialists have shifted their industry outside Bombay.

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO: Sir, I have heard his speech during the debate on the Demands for Grants of Ministry of Industry. It is the same prototype speech now also that he is making. (*Interruptions*)

DR. DATTA SAMANT: Coming to my point about industrial sickness, I would like to say that it is a very important matter. What the Government is going to do with such type of closures? The assets of the Tatas and Birlas went up to Rs. 4600 crores. Two Mills belonging to the Tatas have been closed. One of the two Mills is the Empress Mill. How the Government is going to deal with this situation? A sum of Rs. 1500 crores bank money has been advanced to the textile mills. That is an accepted figure. What are you going to do for that? The Government is just keeping open the public money for such industrialists. This Government is using Rs. 20000 crores from the Provident Fund deposits. The big bosses are spending that money. What is the state of the economy of this country? Neither the consumers nor the workers are benefited. Therefore, I am of the opinion that in this country the Private Sector is coming up utilising the money of the Government or the public. The industrialists should not be allowed to make this as their fundamental right. Our country is a backward country. I know what the Prime Minister is saying about competitiveness among the industries. He says that if there is competition, then cheap goods would be made available and there would be quality products. Our country is not like America, Russia or England. Our country is a backward country. The big industrial houses are bent upon exploiting the consumers, workers and the Government also. They are going to cheat the whole economy of this country. I am of the opinion that the private sector companies must be controlled by this Government. I have gone through this Amendment Bill. There is nothing about this. On the contrary, the present control vested with the Court and the Government is going to be vested with the Company Law Board to look after the affairs. The Government is going to make the punishment a little light. With such type of things, how is the Government going to work? 10 per cent of the industries have already been closed. It is not the question of Rs. 5000 crores of bank money that has been blocked. Crores of rupees are being collected.Rs. 20000 crores of balck money is being generated. The Companies Act is 30 years old. I would like to ask one question. Why the Government is not taking the workers of this country into confidence? In this Bill not a word has been mentioned about this. The workers of this country are not having any stake in that. Is it not the policy of the Government to see that there is workers participation in the management? We do not want any share. But why can't the workers participate in the management and share the profit? I think, the time has come when you cannot go on with your old sections and discuss them in this House. Therefore, I appeal to the Government to withdraw this Bill. I am telling you, by this, you are going to ruin the economy of this country, black money is going to increase, inflation will be there, unemployment will be there; and you are not going to control prices.

You give the workers participation in the management. You are giving those people Rs. 5 crores. You force them under this Act. I am making this demand. You take the elected representatives of workmen. I am not asking you to take any outside man. Let the workers run it. Because the employers or the industrialists do not want it, you have not given any suggestion of this type in this Bill. Industries are run with the shareholders' money, with public money and, therefore, the workers have all the right to participate. Government must implement it. The workers should be the owners of the unit; they should be partners in this. Why is the hon. Member laughing? A man with Rs. 7 crores is running a factory of Rs. 300 crores and is making so much of black money, and workers have no participation in that. Government is accepting this type of economy. That is why, the private sector is continuing. Workers have no control at all. Government is losing their control by this; they are only making things more and more liberal for the employers. Workers should have some control.

In all these Amendments, the consumer is again neglected. In the last budget, you have given concession for fertilisers, cement and textiles, but I am sorry to say in this House that none of these concessions has been passed on to the average man or consumer. Therefore, in this country the private sector is encouraged by the policies of the Government. The consumers also should have control over the working of these factories.

Another important aspect is this. The NRI people are interfering with a lot of things. Hindujas have taken over your Ashok Leyland. Their assets are Rs. 14,000 crores three times of Tatas' or Birlas'. They have infiltrated into our country. There, they earned the money not through industry but by Bofors and such type of means. Here they have started taking over industries. They are interfering with Haldia pipeline. Because of that, I hear, there was a raid going on there. All these big bosses are becoming your friends.

Another thing is, Chhabrias have taken over five factories, including the Dunlop. I dealt with them the other day. They do not know anything. They just say that the money is to be invested. These NRIS are interfering with our national economy. Are you going to have any control over them or are you going to give them everything?

In the AICC Session, the Prime Minister has said that we are going to encourage those foreigners who are trying to invest in this country, with certain controls. What are those controls? Pepsi Cola have started coming here. The foreign companies are interfering with our economy. It is no use talking like this. 70% per cent of our people are uneducated; there is so much poverty in this country; people are starving for everything. I do not know what is the intention of the Government. There is no other restriction the Government is having-the Minister may correct me if I am wrong. The Companies Act is the only thing by which you can make the control more stringent. You should monitor these companies. Do not leave the big bosses just like that. Therefore, I totally oppose this type of Bills. On the contrary, it should have been more stringent with more controls and more eyes on the working of the big business. Government is making the mistake of encouraging the private sector; they are shutting their eyes to the economic offences that these big bosses are committing. This is going to ruin the economy of this country.

He says that he is going to protect the interests of the shareholders. How is he going to protect? What protection is he going to give? In the Stock Exchange, they have to enrol. It does not mean 'shareholders'. Shareholders are the poor people. I have

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attended some of the meetings. You cannot protect them. The Balance Sheet comes as the big bosses want. If you want more loan, it is profit. I have dealt with all these employers. Losses are many. They do not give benefit to the workers. There is more investment which we can see and the employers are becoming richer. That is the law of this country. *Some Marwaris* say.

[*Translation*]

More you close the units, more you become rich.

[*English*]

That is the economy. What is this law which you have brought here which you are going to discuss? It is not suited at all. This is the biggest blunder which the Government is making. Please withdraw this Bill and have some stringent act to teach a lesson to the big bosses. That is my demand.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI (Adilabad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, at the outset I would like to congratulate the Minister for digging up the forgotten Sachchar Committee Report and then bringing certain amendments to the Company Law which is, of course, at half-hearted effort. While I do not want to go into the various recommendations made by the Sachchar Committee, of course, they are very good recommendations, far-reaching recommendations have been made, that the Report was made to wait for ten years. And even when we had taken up that Report and drafted the Bill, the most important recommendation of the Report, which was unanimously accepted by all the Members of the Committee and appreciated by everybody, that is absent in this Bill. That is, with regard to the issue which my colleague in his usual trade-union language, very forcefully explained-the participation of workers in the management.

As you all know, the type of management that we are having whether in the public sector or private sector, associations of workers and workers' representatives in the management was accepted as one of the objectives, as one of the policies of this Government. But the main recommendation has been forgotten. As a matter of fact, even the representatives of the big business accepted that recommendation. But our Government has not accepted that recommendation. I do not know the reasons for that. Even though now and then we talk of workers' participation, but when a time comes like this, when you have to incorporate in this Bill, the only thing and which was left to the Government to be decided was, what should be the ratio between the other directors and the worker's directors. That was the only issue which was left to the Government. Otherwise, the recommendation is very clear and I am very sorry that such a recommendation has been omitted. Without making any comments on the general recommendations, I would like to go into various amendments which have been brought in this Bill. Of course, there are many good recommendations. I support them. Presently, I would like to give and tell my opinion why they are so important.

Going by the spirit with which the Hon. Minister has accepted several recommendations or brought forward Government recommendations in the other House, I just only envy that the Bill was discussed first there. As a matter of fact, in spite of several recommendations, the amendments which he has moved in the other House, I still feel that there are several defects in this Bill which have become a 'Judge-made' law. It is no longer a law which we had made. I was a party to this as a Member of that House and this House when for the first time, this Act was passed in 1956. How much has it changed since then? How much the courts have participated in this change is very important. Because I find, it is no longer the laws that we have made. It is mostly the judges who had made the law. That is, various judgements which had been given by various courts-High Courts and the Supreme Court - and the question of interpretation of each clause it has taken several judgements on one particular clause; so unless you go through all the commentaries, you will not be able to understand any of these clauses. You are giving no scope to such a type of litigation again by this Bill.

16.00 hrs

I welcome the amendment relating to the deposits. It is a very good amendment. We all know that the deposits these companies are taking from small people are not being returned when they are due for repayment. Because they just say that they do not have funds and they will pay later. The depositors do not have any security because these are mostly insecured deposits.

Somebody was telling something about the deposits being equated with loan. But I feel that the depositors are at the mercy of the companies. They do not have any status of a loan.

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO: We have provided sufficient protection for the depositors also.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI: I am coming to that also. The amendment made in this regard is that the non-payment is now made a penal offence. But the point is, having done that, you have stopped it. What you have done is, you say that if ten shareholders come forward and say that they want the deposits to be retained in the company, the company law board is going to accept it. Do you think that it is difficult for any company managing Director to get hold of ten shareholders and put up an application to the company law board? Why should you have this loop-hole? Having attempted to help them, again you are providing a provision under which it would be impossible for the depositors to get back their deposits. It is easy for the company to get ten shareholders and get an application saying that they do not want the deposits and let these deposits remain with the company. How can you say that you have helped them?

The second amendment is with regard to the redemption of the capital. I am sorry, many of these provisions have not been properly dealt with here. Maybe, perhaps there was no time for us to study it. We agree and we support this clause relating to the redemption of capital.

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO: In the Rajya Sabha Telugu Desam Party supported this Bill. Mr. Naik spoke on this Bill and supported it.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDY: Am I not supporting this Bill Sir? I am only pointing out certain defects which are still there.

I am supporting the provision relating to the redemption of the preferential capital. Today the preferential capital holders are absolutely at the mercy of the companies. Even when the redemption is due after ten or five years, the holders does not get his capital redeemed for the reason that the company will say that it does not have any fund and it cannot redeem. He has to wait. . No capital is redeemed, no dividend is paid. it is for the first time now that the Government has thought of these preferential capital holders. Some protection is being provided to them. But even here also I find that there is a loophole through which it would be easy for the companies to escape the payment of preferential capital. Because five years period is available. Within five years if some companies apply to the company law board, the company law board permit the company to redeem the capital within five years. Why should you have such a provision? Perhaps

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you have one difficulty in view, many companies are not in a position to pay; either they are not having funds or they are making losses.

But my point is, whatever may be the condition of the company, this particular clause may be enforced and the property of the company should be sold and the shareholder's capital, the preferential capital should be redeemed. There is no alternative. Now you say we redeem by giving another lease to the redemption capital. That means you will give another redeemable share capital and that would be treated as a payment. It is not a payment in cash. It is in kind. That is wrong. What you are doing is with one hand you are giving and with another hand you are taking away what you have given.

Now there is a very useful recommendation with regard to the appointment of directors. Many small public limited companies now need not have to go to Company Law Board for the approval of directors and their remuneration. There again there is a provision that suppose a particular director is a relation of another director or shareholder then naturally he has to go and take the permission. I do not think there is a need for such a provision. The amendment in respect of officers in default is also a welcome one because 'officers' means 'directors'. If the directors which include nominee directors and if they are in default they should not be prosecuted. After all they are directors of the company. They are coming to attend the meeting of the Board of Directors and go back. They are not incharge of day-to-day affairs of the company. So that is the reason why the directors should be exempted from the provisions of the Companies Act. When there is a default-say any default-the nominee directors should be exempted and I support that provision.

Similarly there is a provision relating to the listing of shares-amendment to Section 73. I support it because today we feel listing is not automatic. It is left to the discretion of the company. When they go in for a fresh issue it is their discretion to have listing facilities or they may say we do not require any listing facilities. Even though they are going in for a public issue yet they do not want listing of their shares in the stock exchange. Now listing has been made compulsory. This is a welcome provision.

Now you have brought about delinking of the rates of depreciation with the Income Tax rates. It was being ridiculed by some Members. I think it is a very welcome provision. The word 'delinking' is confusing. There is no delinking. What you are doing is in the Company Law you are giving certain rates of depreciation yourself which means you are not following the Income Tax law but the Income Tax law will have to follow you. Income Tax law will have to accept the rates of depreciation fixed by the Company Law. This is quite logical. Why should Income Tax Department dictate as to what should be the rates at which the depreciation should be allowed? Now it is the Income Tax Department which has to link up their rates with the Company Law rates. That is the actual position of this amendment. It has to be deemed public company. There is so much of criticism about the deemed public companies. When a private company crosses its turnover of about Rs. 1 core and when it accepts deposits from the public, then, it becomes a public company. But it is not a fullfledged public company. It is only deemed to be a public company. It is called deemed public company. I do not understand why you should change this and say that Rs. 1 crore limit is removed and that will be specified in the rules. That means, you are taking away the power from the purview of this Parliament. You are giving it to the delegated legislation. Would you like to take the powers that Government would like to define that this is the turnover? Maybe, you say that Rs. 25 lakhs. Maybe you are going to say Rs.2 crores. What is that you are going to say? Why are you taking these powers? Why are you taking the power which the Act mentions, which this Parliament has and now you are taking to yourself? And you want to define what should be the turnover at which a particular company becomes a deemed company? That is the point.

Now, I come to the question of companies which are very small. Mostly they are private limited companies. In the last 30 years, the companies have mushroomed to such an extent, particularly in the private sector, that the public companies are very few. There are a large number of small private companies which my friend said that they are only glorified. partnership. Now for these glorified partnerships, why should you impose all these restrictions of the Company Law? I agree with this line of argument that there should be a separate law for these small companies, which are only a little larger than the partnership firms. Some restrictions have been removed. I support them. But much more paper work is there. That has to be removed. These companies should be exempted from several of these regulations.

Another point I would like to mention is about the annual returns about which much has been discussed here. In the annual returns, *now the period has been increased* from three years to six years. Why have you done it? Obviously, I do not know. May be you wanted for this type of annual returns, in which various details are given, there is no need; once in six years is enough.

But the point that was made here was that the shareholders would like to know various details about the companies. If these details are filed once in six years, it will be difficult to know what is the actual position today. That has to be looked into again. Another restriction, which is being removed—I do not support it-is with regard to the prospectus.

When a company is inviting public shares or public debentures, prospectus is a very important document. You cannot dispense with that document. You can't say that there is no need for prospectus to be attached alongwith the application; only an abridged form or memorandum, or whatever it is, is to be attached; that is enough for the shareholders.

That is not enough. I think, the prospectus must be attached. Otherwise, it will be difficult for the shareholders to know what would be the prospects of that company; how much profit it is going to make; what is the type of manufacturing programme, and so on and so forth. Dispensing with the prospectus is something which I am not in a position to support. But, by and large, to the extent the amendments have been brought, I welcome them. Maybe again, you may have to come for further amendments.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): Sir, so many friends participated in this discussion and gave some suggestions and some constructive criticism also. Mr. Madhav Reddi mentioned here that when he was the Member of the First Lok Sabha, this Bill was passed in 1956. With sincere and honest efforts, this *Bill was introduced in Rajya Sabha and* today in Lok Sabha. I cannot exaggerate that all the defects can be removed with these amendments. Some important loopholes can be plugged. Some of them can be removed and bring in some safeguards for the small depositors and investors. We can check the diversion of funds from one company to the other. There are so many loopholes in this and for the last one year, I am trying to introduce this Bill, but there was no chance. At least, I got the change to introduce this Bill. The draft will be published and

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circulated throughout the country for all the firms and the Chartered Accountants as well as the experts on this subject. I have addressed so many Chambers of Commerce in so many cities. I have got very good and constructive suggestions from experienced people there. I know that in the House, you cannot be praising the Government. But outside, wherever I go, they say that this is the best amendment Bill. I hope that this time, this Bill will be passed in the Lok Sabha because so many people are praising. But as you said, there are so many defects and I may come out with some amendments after some time. To relieve the burden immediately and to remove some hurdles, this Bill was brought with sincere effort and with good intention. It is only with good intentions, I introduced this Bill. In Rajya Sabha, this Bill was introduced with 65 Clauses. After receiving suggestions from various Chambers of Commerce, from Chartered Accountants and financial experts, I moved 82 official amendments to this Bill. Only then it can be useful. Otherwise,what is the use of passing the Amendment Bill? That is the intention of the Department and myself, i.e., with good intentions, the Bill was introduced. I welcome your criticism also. I will certainly, if necessary, bring some amendments. I entirely agree with Mr. Datta Samant and others. There are lot of variations. This Company Law cannot bring in all these things because courts come in. If you issue a notice to a person he will go to the court and get a stay order. There are so many difficulties in this. In Calcutta there is the Peerless Company. We gave a notice; the Company Law Board has got powers to appoint government directors. We got a stay order from the High Court. There are, therefore, so many difficulties in implementation. I want your cooperation for this.

I have heard with great attention the various speeches made by the hon.Members during the foregoing debate on the Companies (Amendment) Bill. I am happy to note that, while some suggestions have been made about changes that the Members feel should be effected in the provisions of the Bill under discussion, by and large, the Members have supported the proposals. While I shall deal with the individual suggestions later, I would like to assure this House that the provisions that have been incorporated in this Bill, have been brought forward after detailed and careful consideration. The hon. Members might be aware that the Bill was first introduced in the Rajya Sabha on the 31st August, 1987. Thereafter, considerable interaction took place with the corporate sector and others. Seminars and discussions were held all over the country in which members of Chambers of Commerce and Industry, public shareholders, depositors and investors, professionals and others involved in the functioning of the corporate sector participated in large numbers. A number of suggestions were thrown up in these seminars and workshops. Suggestions also were received from others who were interested in the provisions of the Bill. After taking these suggestions into account, the Government brought forward certain official amendments in the Rajya Sabha which were approved by that House and now from a part of the Bill which is under consideration. I say this in order to indicate that the interests of various sections have been borne in mind and kept in view while finalising the proposals and even after the introduction of the Bill in Rajya Sabha, the Government has accepted those suggestions which were found to be of benefit to the corporate sector, including the shareholders, investors, depositors etc. I would also like to say that the proposals that are contained in this Bill are of urgent nature in order to improve the functioning of the corporate sector. As was mentioned by me in my opening remarks, some of the proposals are also aimed at removing the lacunae or loopholes that have been found to exist in the present provisions. I may also say that this amendment Bill cannot be regarded as an attempt at recodification of the entire Companies Act. Only those provisions have been considered where amendments were considered necessary on an urgent basis.

As the Hon. Members must have noted, the provisions of the Bill take care of the interests of the various sections that are concerned with the functioning of the corporate sector. It is not only that we have brought forward provisions to make the task of the management of companies easier, the provisions also include those which protect the interests of the shareholders, the depositors, the investors, the preference shareholders, employees, the professionals and the public interest. Members would also appreciate that by virtue of Clause 9, a forum is being provided within the Companies Act where the depositors whose deposits are not being repaid by companies in accordance with the terms and conditions of the deposit can now seek redress. The proposal envisages that the Company Law Board, after taking into account all the circumstances of the matter, may pass an order directing the companies to refund the deposits in such manner as the Board may specify. Failure to a comply with this direction attracts penalty.

Better protection of interests of the shareholders has also been kept in view while framing the proposals. It has been mandatory that a company will deliver share certificates and debenture certificates within a prescribed period of time after allotment or transfer. It has also been provided that when a company refuses to transfer a share, it has to give reason for such refusal. This would provide an opportunity for a person aggrieved by the company's refusal to take steps for redressal of his grievance. It has been provided that when share transfers are refused and there is a dispute, pending settlement of the dispute the transferee will not lose his rights over the dividends, right shares and bonus shares. The provision in respect of refund of application money to those applicants who are not allotted shares is also another step towards protecting the small investor and shareholder.

It will be seen that in various existing provisions of the Companies Act, there are specific limits prescribed such as the ones for disclosure of salaries above a certain amount, inter-corporate investments, inter-corporate loans, compulsory appointment of a Company Secretary, rates at which fees can be charged etc. etc. With the passage of time or due to change in circumstances, many of these limits became outdated or need to be changed. It is felt that flexibility in these matters would be of great benefit and with this aim, it has been provided that instead of a specific ceiling being mentioned, the provision should be such that this ceiling can be fixed by the Government having regard to the circumstances, and all other factors that have to be taken into account, from time to time.

As I mentioned earlier, some of the provisions relate to removal of lacunae or plugging of loopholes. There can be no dispute that whenever a lacuna is observed and it is seen that undue advantage is being taken by any company to evade or circumvent the intention of law such a lacuna must be removed. It is with this intention that the provision regarding private limited companies becoming deemed public companies, the provision regarding intercorporate deposits being treated as inter-corporate loans and the provision regarding inter-corporate investments have been brought in. I am sure that the member would agree that circumvention of the law by the corporate sector is not to be permitted.

The ceiling on the number of cost audits is being regulated on the same basis as is presently applicable to a statutory financial audit. This Bill help in avoiding concentration

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of cost audit with individual cost auditors and will be in the interest of the cost accountancy profession.

Shri Bhattam Srirama Murty referred to the provision regarding the abridged form of balance sheet. I may say categorically that the rights of shareholders are being fully protected. The provision is clear. Every shareholder gets the salient features of the annual report and also he will have a right to get a copy of the annual report free of cost. Regarding how much a company can give by way of political donations, is regulated by the provisions of Section 293 A of Companies Act.

Shri Bhattam has asked for disclosure of more information in the annual reports. The manner in which the annual accounts are to be presented is prescribed by Schedule VI. If any changes are required this can be done by a notification and no amendments are necessary.

Shri Bhattam Srirama Murty has spoken about majority equity holding by financial institutions. As he may be aware, the financial institutions are under the overall jurisdiction of the Ministry of Finance. The functions of the nominee directors are clearly prescribed.

Foreign companies are in general being regulated by the Reserve Bank of India as far as opening new branches or starting other activities is concerned.

I thank Shri Vijay Patil for supporting the Bill. His suggestion that there should be distinction between the regulations for small companies and big companies is already taken care of. Some exemptions are already available to private companies from certain regulatory provisions of the Companies Act. The limit on the number of Cost Audits has been proposed after careful consideration.

Shri Amal Datta wanted to know how the independence of the Company Law Board will be assured. What is proposed is that the CLB will exercise powers conferred on it statutorily and not by delegation by the Central Government. Members will be selected in accordance with regulations to be framed. It is Government's commitment to make CLB an independent qwasi-judicial body. Regarding locating CLB benches at various places, even now the Board has bench sittings at Delhi, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay. There will not be any change in this respect.

AN HON. MEMBER: What about Hyderabad?

SHRI J.VENGAL RAO: It may be at Hyderabad also. It is not centralised at Delhi.

To improve the functioning of the offices of Registrar of Companies, we are progressively computerising the records of all offices. This will ensure quick information retrieval.

Shri Rajhans mentioned about abridged version of annual report. I already dealt with it earlier. Shri Rajhans seemed to be under the impression that the companies need not disclose the names of employees drawing over Rs.3000/- per month and above. It may clarify that the provision is that the figure of Rs.3000/- will be replaced by a provision that the figure would be as may be prescribed by Government. With passage of times and rising salaries, this requires a change. Instead of proposing an amendment every time, the flexibility as proposed is much better.

Shri Thampan Thomas spoke about the provision regarding depreciation. The delinking of depreciation in the Companies Act from the Income Tax Law has nothing to do with black money. The depreciation rates under the Companies Act are proposed in order that the annual report gives a true and fair picture of the state of affairs of the company which is necessary from the point of view of declaring dividends, etc.

Mr. Geeta Mukherjee wondered how the interests of depositors is going to be protected. I have already said earlier how this is proposed to be done. She wanted to know whether provisions will take care of companies like Peerless. She may be aware that there are other provisions in the Act to take care of different kinds of problems.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: What about other companies such as Aditya, Jana Priya, etc.

SHRI J.VENGAL RAO: You please send me a list of all those companies and I will certainly order an inquiry. I have no soft corner for any of those companies.

The CLB had passed an order under Section 408 of the Companies Act appointing Government directors of the Peerless Company. Of course, as at present this order is stayed by a court order.

I thank Shri Madhav Reddi who has commended a number of provisions of the Bill. I may clarify to him that there is no provision that if ten depositors go to CLB and say that the deposits are not repaid, the CLB can pass such an order. The provision provides a forum to which a depositor can go. In the beginning I have mentioned that after a long time, after 32 years, we had introduced this Bill in Rajya Sabha. The Rajya Sabha had passed it.

Now, it is before you for consideration. With a good intention to take care of all the interests of the people that I have brought this Bill before - this House.

I think all the Members will support this Bill.

I thank you all.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, I will put Amendment number 1 moved by Shri Bhattam Srirama Murty to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 1 was put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the motion for consideration of the Bill to the vote of the House.

The question is:

> "That the Bill further to amend the Companies Act, 1956, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."
>
> *The motion was adopted.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up Clause-by-Clause consideration of the Bill.

There is no amendment to Clauses 2 and 3.

The question is:

"That Clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.

Clause 4 (Amendment of Section 102)

SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY (Visakhapatnam): I beg to move:

Page 3,— after line 28, *insert*

> "Provided that the Company Law Board shall function independently

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as on autonomous Board."

The Hon. Minister during the course of his reply has made it adequately clear that he took into consideration the view points expressed by different sections of the society including the Chartered Accountants and also the various industrialists, journalists, specialists, judiciary and everybody else.

Now, I would like to urge upon him to once again go through the Sachar Committee's recommendations. They have categorically mentioned that the Company Law Board should function independently and autonomously and it should not be subject to any restrictive provisions or it should not be subject to any subordinate position and it should not receive directions from the Government. As the Hon. Minister has mentioned in the beginning that it is the best of intentions and therefore I am suggesting and earnestly requesting him in view of the recommendations made by the Sachar Committee's Report, let the Hon. Minister accept the Amendment which is "the Company Law Board may be given autonomous power". That was the recommendation of the Sachar Committee. Is it so or is it not so?.

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO: The provision is suggested for insertion after sub-section(5). The only clarifies that the Company Law Board should function independent of the Central Government. The reconstituted Company Law Board as proposed in new sub-clause (6), will be independent and quasi-judicial Board. I am, not, therefore, accepting this amendment.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now I shall put Amendment number 9 moved by Shri Bhattam Srirama Murty to the vote of the House.

Amendment No.9 was put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are no amendments to Clause 5,6,7. I now put Clauses 4 to 7 together to the vote of the House. The question is:

"That Clauses 4 to 7 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 4 to 7 were added to the Bill.

Clause 8 (Amendment of Section 56)

SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY: I have two amendments to Clause 8. I beg to move:

Page 5, line 16:-

after "prescribed" *insert*:-

"which may also offer the applicant sufficient information regarding the financial position of the company to enable him to decide whether to apply or not for shares or debentures."

Page 5, lines 19 to 21,—

for " on a request being made by any person before the closing of the subscription list be furnished to him."

Substitute—

"accompany with every application from issued by the company;"

The point is this. What I urge in these amendments is that the financial position of the company should be adequately known to the applicant. Unless it is made known to him, he may not be able to exercise his choice, whether he should subscribe for them, or whether he should become a shareholder, or not become a shareholder. Unless the full and complete financial position and status of this company is given, it is very difficult for him to exercise his choice. Therefore, what I urge on the Minister is that he should consider this—because he is motivated by the best of intentions—with a view to safeguarding the position of the shareholders. What I request him is that information in full be supplied to the shareholders. Then alone he will be able to take a free and independent decision. Therefore, I urge the Minister to accept my amendments.

SHRI J.VENGAL RAO: The first amendment is not acceptable, as the Government will consider prescribing contents of the Memorandum containing the salient features of the prospectus. Relevant material, including financial position etc. required by investors to decide whether they should invest in the shares of the company or not, will be made available.

Now about his second amendment. The amendment suggested is that the prospectus should accompany the application form issued by the company. This is an existing provision. As per the Bill, it is proposed that while an investor will be provided with only a Memorandum containing the salient features of the prospectus, full copy of the prospectus, which is a voluminous document, will be provided on request. This has been proposed with a view to cut down the cost of public issue. In view of this, I am unable to accept this amendment.

MR CHAIRMAN: I now put amendments No.2 and 3 moved by Shri Bhattam Srirama Murty together to the vote of the House.

The Amendments No.2 and 3 were put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are no amendments to Clauses 9 to 14. So, I put Clauses 9 to 14 together to the vote of the House. The question is:

> "That Clauses 9 to 14 stand part of Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 9 to 14 were added to the Bill.

Clause 15 (Amendment of Section 108)

SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY: I have an amendment to Clause 15. I beg to move:

> Page 8, line 13,—
>
> *add* at the end—
>
> 'and after sub-section (ID), the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:-
>
> "(IE) No company registered under the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969 shall invest any amount in any other corporate body or a partnership firm without the prior approval of the Central Government.".'

My submission is this: 'No company registered under the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969 shall invest any amount in any other corporate body or a partnership firm without the prior approval of the Central Government.' I have only said that the Central Government may be empowered to enforce the decision. Without the knowledge of the Government of India, let them not go ahead with this, because during my preliminary remarks, during my earlier speech itself, I have made it very clear that a number of subsidiaries have been floated, a number of organisations have come into being; and they are fictitious, they are bogus,

[Sh. Bhattam Sriram Murty]

they are not able to function because they have got only one registered office. A number of subsidiaries are there. They are there only with a view to serve the purpose of tax planning, with a view to circumvent various regulatory proceeding; and, therefore, with a view to enable the Government to exercise sufficient caution, I want Government's concurrence, Government's clearance to be obtained first, before they come in to float these organizations. Therefore, I am only saying this to strengthen Government's hands, and not otherwise. Therefore, let the Minister accept this amendment. That is my suggestion.

SHRI J.VENGAL RAO: Mr. Dandavate, that is not the question. Mr. Rama Murty has forgotten that there is another MRTP Act. It is suggested that MRTP company should invest in other company or partnership firm with Government's approval only. Investment by MRTP companies are regulated under the MRTP Act in addition to Section 372 of the Companies Act. Accordingly, the amendment is not acceptable.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now I put amendment moved by Shri Ramamurthy to the Vote of the House.

The Amendment No. 4 was put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are no amendments to Clauses 15 to 29. I now put Clause 15 to 29 together to the vote of the House. The question is:

> "That Clause 15 to 29 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clauses 15 to 29 were added to the Bill.

Clause 30 (Amendment of Section 217)

MR. BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY (Visakhapatnam): I beg to move:

Page 13,—

after line 32, Insert-

"(f) break up of expenditure on Research and Development, new products/processes patented;

(i) Total number of employees in different categories together with their emoluments,

(ii) concessions and subsidies available,

(iii) information on capacities, production, stocks and sale,

(iv) expenditure incurred on guest houses, and air-travel,

(v) prosecutions and proceedings launched against the company and its directors by various departments of the Government,

(vi) names of the fifty shareholders and their holdings and other directorships held by the members of the the Board of Directors,

(vii) complete replies to the objections raised by Auditors;

Provided that no exemptions shall be granted by the Government, to any class of companies from compliance with any of the requirements specified above." (5)

Page 13,—

after line 32, *insert*-

"(f) break up of expenditure on Research and Development, new products/processes patented;

(i) total number of employees in different categories together with their emoluments,

(ii) concessions and subsidies availed,

(iii) information on capacities, production, stocks and sale,

(iv) expenditure incurred on guest houses and air-travel,

(v) prosecutions and proceedings launched against the company and its directors by various departments of the Government,

(vi) names of top fifty shareholders and their holdings and other directorships held by the members of the Board of Directors,

(vii) complete replies to the objections raised by Auditors,

(viii) pollution control measures undertaken by the company,

(ix) particulars of sick units owned by the company,

(x) the number of meetings of the Board of Directors held in the year and attended by each of the Directors together with, (a) the expenditure incurred by the company both in regard to the sitting fees, travel entertainment and (b) payment for professional services rendered,

(xi) List of relatives of the members of the Board of Directors who are in the employment in the company together with their emoluments, qualifications, nature of duties and other particulars;

Provided that no exemptions shall be granted by the Government, to any class of companies from compliance with any of the requirements specified above. (11)

This is a very simple and straightforward amendment which should be normally accepted by any reasonable person, especially by the Minister, who is a very well intentioned person. My amendment No.5 reads like this:

"(f) break up of expenditure on Research and Development's new products/processes patented should be given."

This is the information which is required by me. What objection he will have got? It further reads as follows:

"(i) total number of employees in different categories together with their emoluments,"

Now what is being done is that people with higher bracket income, pay scale, getting more than Rs.3000/-, some such information was given to us; but the rest of the information was denied to us. Therefore, what I requested was that the entire information may be given so as to subject it to the scrutiny of the general shareholders. Let it be known to the public so that everybody understands this, where we stand, what is being paid, to whom it is being paid, how

[Sh. Bhattam Sriram Murty]

many people are working,how many people are not working, how many people are employed. On an earlier occasion, I pointed that even the employment date was not available with us because the Government was also finding it difficult to secure that information; that is the position which I the other day, pointed out. Then it further reads as follows:

> "(ii) concessions and subsidies availed,"

Various concessions and subsidies are made available by the Government. I would like to know whether they are availed and to what extent they were availed. If further, reads as follows:

> "(iii) information on capacities, production stocks and sale,"

I have tried to make it very clear in the beginning that most of the private sector companies and also large companies are under utilising their capacity their under utilisation of capacity has been experienced. Therefore, let us know to what extend they are able to fully utilise their capacity? How is it that they are also running sick and all that? Unless that information is given to us, it is very difficult for anybody to exercise an independent judgment of the matter. Therefore, all vital statistics which are in the public interest - I am requesting the Hon. Minister - should be incorporated in this and be placed before the general public; not only that, but also before the share-holders. It further reads as follows:

> "(iv) expenditure incurred on guest houses, and air-travel,"

The Ministry is keenly interested in avoiding wastage and reduction of expenditure and proper utilization of the fund available in the best interests of the country. I am referring to the wastage which are occurring day-in-and-day-out by every company. On all occasions, this has been in the Public interest to do it. Everybody is interested to know about it. Therefore, what I wanted is that let everybody understand what is happening there inside this particular organization and an enterprise. Therefore, the record of expenditure incurred on guest houses and air-travel *should be made available to us; because* , after all, this is a public money and 80 per cent of the money is generally being contributed by the public sector Institutions and most of the money is also coming from the public by way of shares and debentures and things like that. Therefore, we have a right to know this. What is happening inside this, we should know.

Similarly, prosecutions and proceedings launched against the company. Some of the Managing Directors who are responsible for some of the units running sick, will have to be disqualified. They will not be able to go back again and join any of the public sector undertakings and the Government should not help them in any manner to join some other organisation. They will have to suffer the consequences for their acts of omissions and commissions. Therefore, let us know what is happening. So, what I say is, prosecutions and proceedings launched against those people should be known to us. Therefore, it should also be very clearly incorporated therein.

Then, names of top fifty shareholders and their holdings and other directorships held by the members of the Board of Directors should be given. Because, there are family concerns, family houses and one by one all the members of the family, all adults, everybody becomes a director, each person gets a few lack of rupees per month. Ans so, all these details should be known, and how these organisations are being run, that information I wanted to be supplied to the shareholders.

Similarly, complete replies to the objections raised by Auditors should be given. This is a very serious matter. Auditors are there. Normally, generally, they do not make very serious objections. And, if at all they do it only by way of suggestions, and give general hints, that something is wrong, it may be rectified. Even that, they will have to give. This is statutory obligation. They will have to answer on those points. If we go through the annual reports we see that they will never answer them. They cannot afford to do that. They cannot go scot-free if they do that. Then they are punishable. Therefore, what I suggest is that to every objection raise by the Auditors answer should be given and the annual report should incorporate the reply on the objections raised by the Auditors.

And again, about pollution control measures undertaken by the company. This has been our experience. Our Chief Minister, as a Chief Minister and even otherwise being in charge of the Insurance Department, he knows fully well, that the towns are getting suffocated. And most of the industries which have come into being, they do not instal the necessary anti-pollution equipment, because it is costly and it is very difficult. And most of them, in spite of the directives being given by the Government and other various organisations, also, they are resisting them. They are not doing it. Therefore, it has to be known, what are the requirements for the public safety and health, whether it is hazardous for public health, whether anything has been done or not done, we must know that. And, therefore, pollution control measures about which this Government seems to be very particular and very conscious, should be given. Therefore, I adopted only that standard. I wanted that to be implemented here and that information should be given, very clearly and adequately.

Finally, information about the sick units owned by the company, should be given. Because a number of companies, as I mentioned earlier, number of subsidiaries are there, some of them are running into losses. Of course, some of them are flourishing. They are prosperous, they are minting money, they are minting profits. I do agree. But then, individually, independently, on account of each single one, what is the financial position, we wanted to know, because the figures are given in a broad general aggregated manner. Therefore, what I wanted is, particularly in respect of each such unit we must be able to know the financial position. We will assess that, we understand that. That only we will be able to decide. Therefore, what I wanted was, particulars of sick units owned by the company should be given; because ultimately it will be the Government's baby and they will say, 'hands up'. Most of the people will go, and they will be thrown out of office. Therefore, something is required to be done. Let us take notice of this. So, that information with regard to the whole company must be given.

Then, the number of meetings of the Board of Directors held in the year end attended by each of the Directors should be given. Most of the directors, nominated by the Government generally do not turn up at the annual general meetings of the Board of Directors. They are non-functional, they do not attend. They are absentee landlords. Then, if at all they attend, they do not play any role.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): They are like the Government that appoints them.

SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY: They are like the Government that appoints them! Yes, I stand corrected.

So, this is the position. Therefore, what I want is, how many meetings were held and how many directors attended, that informa-

[Sh. Bhattam Sriram Murty]

tion must also be given. If it is not known, it may be mentioned so, clearly whatever is done, how many directors are attending, what other directives are being given, otherwise, what type of control you will be able to exercise over the units for which you have appointed directors. Therefore, the relationship to the company, the role of the Directors and the part played by them— everything must be clearly known.

Then 'list of relatives of the members of the Board of Directors who are in the employment in the company together with their emoluments, qualifications, nature of duties and other particulars'—this information is a must. It will serve the interest. Shri K.S.Rao may not agree with me, that is a different matter, because he is only to oppose me and not to support me. Ultimately, Sir, public finance is coming from the public financial institutions. If you appoint your own man and earn lakhs of rupees, eight persons in a family then it is highly objectionable. We will not accept it. In any case, let us know where we stand. Therefore, I request that this information be furnished.

Finally, 'Provided that no exemptions shall be granted by the Government, to any class of companies from compliance with any of the requirements specified above'. Sir, the Government year after year have been granting exemptions to certain industries from production of certain very relevant vital information with regard to the productions sale, and the type of products, which they are manufacturing.They easily fail to give these information because they got exemption. I do not understand why the Government is giving exemption. Therefore, I suggest that no exemption should be given to any company whatsoever, from producing all these details with regard to the quality, quantity, production, sale or various commodities and they must be invariably be given. The right of the Government to grant exemption invariably year after year must be withdrawn totally and they must be forced no submit this information for the scrutiny of the shareholders.

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO: Sir, I am very happy and congratulate my erstwhile colleague Shri Bhattam Srirama Murty because he has taken lot of pains for studying this Act in detail.

I am not accepting his amendments because the expenditure of R&D is a matter relating to the disclosure in the profit and loss account forming part of Schedule VI to the Act. any alteration in the aid Schedule can be done by issue of notification in the official gazette under Section 641 and no amendment of the Act is required. Informations regarding capacity, production, stock and sale already form part of Schedule VI. In view of this, the suggestion for amendment is not acceptable. I hope, my friend will withdraw his amendments.

SHRI C.MADHAV REDDI: If you give assurance, then he will withdraw it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Do you wish to withdraw your amendments?

SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY: If there is any assurance, then there is no need for me to insist on my amendments.

SHRI J.VENGAL RAO: We have got power under the existing Act.

SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY: The Hon. Minister has assured us to consider all and incorporate them in the rules , if they are not there. Therefore, there is no need for me to insist on my amendments. Certainly it will be considered by prominent lawyers. I have no vested interest. You know very well I do not have any industry. I am not an industrialist.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN (SHRI N.VENKATA RATNAM): It is not a question of insisting or not insisting. Are you prepared to withdraw your amendments?

SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY: In view of the assurance, I withdraw it. I seek leave of the House to withdraw my amendments No. 5 and 11.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Has the Hon. Member leave of the House to withdraw his amendments?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

Amendments no. 5 and 11 were, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is:

"That Clause 30 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 30 was added to the Bill.

Clause 31 (Amendment of Section 219)

SHRI BHATTAM SRI RAMA MURTHY: I beg to move:

Page 14.-

Omit lines 21 to 39

Page 14, line 44,-

after "deposit" insert—

"and all recognised stock exchanges share holder associations, Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, Institute of Company Secretaries of India, Institute of Cost and Works Accountants of India and Research Institutions receiving funds from the Government of India" (7)

Page 14, line 44,-

omit "on demand" (8)

Page 14, line 48, -

add at the end,-

"and also after the annual general meeting (AGM) is held, the company shall supply the summary of the proceedings of the meeting to its share holders."(12)

Clause 31(2) says:

"That any member or holder of debentures of a company and any person from whom the company has accepted a sum of money by way of deposit; shall, on demand, be entitled to be furnished free of cost with a copy of the last balance sheet of the company..." I wanted 'on demand' to be deleted and it should be obligatory on the part of the company to furnish the balance-sheet. You will have to make in compulsory on their part. It is not a question of demanding on the part of the somebody. It is not necessary that the share holder should exert himself, spend some money and put up a demand. This unnecessary correspondence and transaction can be avoided. Straightway you can say that it is obligatory on their part to send the balance-sheet etc.

SHRI J.VENGAL RAO: The Hon. Member wants to delete the proposal made in the Bill relating to sub-section (1) of section 219. It is provided in the Bill that in case of listed companies, if they so desire, instead of sending full annual accounts to the shareholders, they have option to send a statement containing the salient features thereof,

[Sh. J. Vengal Rao]

as prescribed by the Government. However, full copy of the annual accounts shall be made available by such companies to the share-holders and depositors on demand, free of cost. The proposal is made with a view to save costs in printing of detailed accounts, as prescribed by the Act. The same is in the interests of the companies as also the share holders, who will be provided with the required information relating to the annual accounts of a company. Hence the suggestion for amendment is not acceptable. The Hon. Member has also suggested that that the companies should also send annual accounts to all recognised stock exchanges, share holder associations, three professional Institutes relating to Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, Institute of Cost and Works Accountants of India and the research Institutions funded by Government. The listed companies are required to submit annual accounts to the stock exchanges where their shares are listed. Apart from that accounts are open for inspection to any member of the public. Hence the suggestion for amendment is not acceptable.

SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY: The Hon. Minister has just now observed that it is with a view to reduce the expenditure that he is not in a position to accept this. This is the sum and substance of whatever is stated by him just now. It appears that the Minister has got in touch with various sections including various other companies, etc. Has anybody clearly ever suggested that this should not be printed in that number to save cost? Has anybody said that? Which is the party which has suggested that?

SHRI J.VENGAL RAO: You know it very well that so many share-holders will not see the books. Also by proxy they will work in these companies. There is a provision for that. That is why, printing of so many copies will be just waste of money. If anybody is particular that he should get a copy of it, he will get it free of cost.

SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY: That way tomorrow you can say that since MPs do not read the reports, they should not be supplied these reports.

SHRI J.VENGAL RAO: Sir, here in Parliament, Shri Srirama Murty cannot vote in proxy, whereas there they can vote in proxy.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Bhattam, are you prepared to withdraw your amendments?

SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY: No, Sir, I am insisting on them.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will put amendments No.6,7,8 and 12 to Clause 31, moved by Shri Bhattam Srirama Murty, to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos.6 to 8 and 12 were put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are no amendments to clause 32. So, I shall put both clauses 31 and 32 together to the vote of the House. The question is:

"That clauses 31 to 32 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 31 and 32 were added to the Bill.

Clause 33 (Amendment of Section 224)

MR. CHAIRMAN: For Clause 33, there is one amendment No.10 by Shri Vijay N.Patil. Are you moving your amendment, Mr. Patil?

SHRI VIJAY N.PATIL(Erandol): I beg to move:

Page 15,-

after line 15, *insert,-*

"in Explanation-I, after part (b), the following parts shall be added namely,—

"(c) in the case of Cost Auditors, twenty companies irrespective of the amount of paid-up share capital of those companies".'(10)

While bringing the general amendments to the Companies Act, it was not necessary to bring this amendment of bringing parity between the Chartered Accountants and the Cost Accountants. Earlier these was no limit to the number of companies which could be audited by the Cost Accountants in a year. But amendment is brought to section 233B of the Act and it is sought to bring parity as per section 224(1B) of the said Act, between the Chartered Accountants and the Cost Accountants. It is just like reducing the height of one person in order to bring him to the height or a third shorter person. How are they comparing Cost Accountants and Chartered Accountants, I do not understand. The number of Chartered Accounts in this country is about 30,000 and the number of companies which can be audited by them is more than 1,50,000, whereas the number of Cost Accountants is far less and also the category of companies which can be cost accounted is about 35. The total number of such companies which fall under these 35 types of categories is also small. Of course, the idea here is that there should be twenty companies which can be audited, as partners of a firm or individually, by the Chartered Accountants as well as the Cost Accountants...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Don't elaborate too much. It has already been circulated and read by the Members. So, you need not elaborate it so much. Be brief.

SHRI VIJAY N.PATIL: Just I am finishing in a minute, Sir. There is one clause added there that out of the twenty companies, which can be audited, ten companies should be having less than Rs. 25 lakhs as paid up share capital. It is not mandatory for the companies, with a share capital of Rs.25 lakhs or with the investment in plant and machinery to the tune of Rs.25 lakhs, to have cost accounting.

17.09 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *In the Chair.*]

Financial accounting is a must, but it is not mandatory to have cost accounting. So, virtually for the Cost Accountants, the number of companies will be brought down to ten, while the Chartered Accountants will be able to audit twenty companies. So, if you want to bring parity between these two type of Accountants, I have brought my amendment that the limit of Rs.25 lakhs share capital should be removed in the case of cost accounting. That is my amendment.

SHRI J.VENGAL RAO: Sir, I am opposing this amendment, but I must say a few words. The ceiling on the number of Cost Audits is being regulated for the first time in this Bill on the basis as statutory financial audit ceiling.This will help in avoiding concentration of cost audit with individual cost Auditors, which I feel is a healthy practice.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Patil, are you withdrawing your amendment?

SHRI VIJAY N.PATIL: Yes, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Has the Hon. Member leave of the House to withdraw his amendment?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

Amendment No.10 was, by leave, Withdrawn.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is no amendment to Clauses 31 to 51. So I now put clauses 33 to 51 together to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That Clauses 33 to 51 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 33 to 51 were added to the Bill.

Clause 52 (Amendment of Section 372)

SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY: I beg to move:

Page 22,—

after line 23, *insert*

"(aa) after sub-section (17), the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:-

"(1A) No company registered under the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969 shall invest any amount in any other corporate body or partnership firm whether incorporated in India or outside without the prior approval of the Central Government.".'(13)

Page 23,—

omit lines 1 to 5.(14)

Page 23,—

for lines 1 to 5, *substitute*—

'(d) for sub-section (14), the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:-

"(14) No company shall have more than one investment company as subsidiary.".'(15)

Sir, I am moving all my above amendments. I congratulate the Minister for coming *forward with certain restrictions and conditions*. But then I am not fully satisfied with this. What I am suggesting is that no company shall have more than one investment company as a subsidiary. That is the suggestion which I have made.

SHRI J.VENGAL RAO: He mentioned about M.R.T.P. Act here. I will come with amendments to the MRT PAct in the next session. You are again mentioning the same.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Are you withdrawing Mr. Bhattam Sri Rama Murthy?

SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTHY: Now, in view of the assurance given by the Minister that it would be considered at the time of bringing amendments to the MRTP Act in the next session, I think there is no need for me to press my amendment.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Has the Hon. Member leave of the House to withdraw his amendments?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

Amendments No. 13 to 15 were, by leave, withdrawn

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 52 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 52 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There is no amendment to Clauses 53 to 68. The question is:

> "That Clauses 53 to 68 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 53 to 68 were added to the Bill

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER. Now the question is:

> "That clause 1, the enacting formula and the Long Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and Long Title were added to the Bill

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The Minister may now move the Bill for passing.

SHRI J.VENGAL RAO: I beg to move;

> "That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question

> "That the Bill be passed.

The motion was adopted.

17.13 hrs.

BHARAT PETROLEUM CORPORATION LIMITED (DETERMINATION OF CONDITIONS OF SERVICE OF EMPLOYEES BILL)

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): I beg to move:

> "That the Bill to empower the Central Government to determine the conditions of service of the officers and employees of Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration."

Sir, before I go into the Bill, I would like to point out that a mistake has occurred in the Bill. In the statement of Objects and Reasons wherever the word "Tribunal" occurs may be read as "Court".

Sir, there is a historical background which calls for the necessity of bringing forward this Bill before this House. Prior to 1976, the Burmah Shell had two companies in India, namely, the Burmah Shell Refineries as well as its Marketing Organisation. Both were nationalised in 1976. Nationalisation was done under Burmah Shell Acquisition of India Act 1976. After the nationalisation of the company, the company has been able to enter into HPL with all the employees in accordance with the public norms except for a few categories, that is, pre-nationalisation clerical employees, employees of the Marketing Division of the Bombay Region, pre-nationalisation and post -nationalisation of the clerical and labour categories of the Refinery. While the pay of the employees of the pre-nationalisation with whom fresh settlement could not be arrived at, has been

[Sh. Brahima Dutt]

protected, the company decided to pay only the public sector wages to the employees of the Refineries recruited after nationalisation. This was done with a view to maintain the uniformity in the Public sector wages. In the post nationalisation, the refinery workmen have not accepted this. Therefore, it was not possible to arrive at a new settlement. The proposal now is to lay down the terms and conditions of service of all employees of BPCL, pre-nationalisation as well as post-nationalisation. The intention is to lay down the terms so that they are in line with the public sector norms. It is also proposed that wages of the pre-nationalisation employees would be protected by making good the difference by grant of personal pay to them. Therefore, they will lose nothing.

With these words, Sir, I commend this Bill for consideration.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

> "That the Bill to empower the Central Government to determine the conditions of service of the officers and employees of Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration."

Now, Shri B.B.Ramaiah may speak.

SHRI. B.B.RAMAIAH (Eluru): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, about the Bill on Burmah Shell as enacted by the Government of India in 1976, I do not know the reason as to why the Government took so long to bring it to the Parliament to enact this particular Act.

There is one more thing, about which I have some doubts. Along with Burma Shell, there are two more Refineries. One is Caltex and the other is Standard Vacuum Oil Company, and I do not know why you have not mentioned anything about those two organisations. I do not know whether you do not have any problems with these two organisations.

As was put by the Hon. Minister there are two categories in Burma Shell Company—one is Burmah Shell Oil Refining Company Ltd. and the other is Burmah Shell Storage and Distribution Company. The Burmah Shell Oil Refining Company was taken over by the Government of India in 1976 and the shares were transferred in the name of the President of India. Now it has become one of the public sector organisations along with other categories.

This particular Company has got three categories of people—those whose services continued to be in the Government, those whose services were transferred to the Burmah Shell Refinery under the provision of 1976 Act and those recruited by the Bharat Petroleum after it became a Government Company. Out of these categories, the first category people did not agree to abide by the public sector wage policy. They wanted to continue to enjoy the emoluments and other conditions of service to which they were entitled under the aforesaid Company even after it became a Government Company.

I fully appreciate two points in this. One is the principle of equal pay for equal work and the other thing is the large public sector organisations of the same refineries are working under the same conditions and their wage structure is comparable to that of those newly recruited people in the Burmah Shell. If they have to put in a substantial amount of additional financial burden on the Government, they won't implement the old Burmah Shell wage structure. That is why it is a basic issue which we have to consider very carefully in the interests of the Company in the long run and also of the country and the type of people that are working. It is very difficult to implement the old Burmah Shell wage structure for the entire new organisation which is growing fast on a large scale, both refining and distribution. In view of this, I full support the Government proposal contained in the Bill.

Sir, this subject pertains to Petroleum Minister, who is also in charge of Oil and Natural Gas Operations. There are huge resources of oil and natural gas in Godavari and Krishna basin in Andhra Pradesh. In view of this, I only want to express that the Hon. Minister should try to do something more in Andhra Pradesh and try to create some opportunities for the people of that area and also have some sort of regular organisation in Andhra Pradesh. That is my personal request.

With these words, I thank you very much.

[*Translation*]

*SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK (Kalahandi): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I rise to support the Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (Determination of conditions of Service of Employees) Bill, 1988. Sir, Burmah Shell had two Companies in India prior to 1976. They were, (i) Burmah Shell Refineries Limited and (ii) Burmah Shell Oil Storage and Distributing Company of India Ltd. The former was exclusively concerned with the refining of Crude while the letter was concerned with the sale, supply and distribution of Petroleum products in the country.

Sir, these two undertakings of Burmah Shell were acquired by the Central Government in 1976. Then all the shares of Burmah Shell Refineries were transferred to a Government Company. The name of that Company is Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited. From 1977 it was called Bharat Petroleum in short.

The Bharat Petroleum Company now has three categories of employees. They are as follow:

The first category of employees are those, who continued to serve on that company even after it became a Government company, the second category of employees are the employees of Burmah Shell, whose services were transferred to Burmah Shell Refinery under the provisions on the 1976 Act and the third category of employees are the employees recruited by Bharat Petroleum after it became a Government Company.

Sir, the employees of the first categories have been enjoying certain facilities much before the taking over of the Burmah Shell Refineries and the Burmah Shell Oil Storage and Distributing Companies on which they were working. Therefore, they have not agreed to abide by the Public sector wage policy. If they are allowed to work under the same service conditions as they are opting, there will be a great disparity in the payment of wages between them and the employees working in other public sector companies. Therefore, the Government has brought forward this Bill with a view to remove those disparities. The Government wants that equal wages should be given to each category of employees working in different public sector undertakings. Moreover, the Bill also seeks to regulate the emoluments and other conditions of service of the third category of employees, who are now working under Bharat Petroleum. As you know, Sir, our Government always gives top priority to protecting the interest of the workers. Our Government wants that all the basic facilities should be provided to the

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*Translation of the speech originally delivered in Oriya.

[Sh. Jagannath Pattnaik]

workers. The main intention of this Bill is to give legal protection to the workers as well as the employees of the Bharat Petroleum. The necessary help is to be extendwd according to the provisions of the Constitution. Sir, you know about the performance of different public sector companies. Our Government does not want that injustice is done to the workers of any public sector unit. Therefore, those who believe in socialism, will certainly appreciate this Bill. Those, who believe in the growth of Public sector they will certainly welcome this Bill. This is a progressive piece of legislation. So, it should get the whole-hearted support from all sections of the House.

Then Sir, our Government has given assurance to the public in general and the workers in particulars to allow workers participation in Management. So, it is necessary to protect the interest of the workers before allowing them to participate in the management. As provisions have been made in this Bill to protect the interest of the workers, this will certainly lead in the direction of workers participation in management. So we are going to keep the promise made to the workers in this regard. It is necessary to give due respect to the dignity of labour and this Bill is a step on that direction.

Sir, one more thing I would like to say about the employees as well the workers of different public sector undertakings and corporations. As I have said earlier it is very necessary to provide basis necessities like housing, health care and other facilities to the workers. But as you know Sir, there are some bureaucrats, who are also working on those companies. They are at the top of the administration. You know their attitude towards the employees as well as the workers. They do not think of the welfare of the employees working under them. Despite Government's guidelines, the Bureaucrats towards the workers is not being changed. They do not give importance to the call of the day. It is really a matter of great concern that the workers are being neglected by the bureaucrats in almost all the corporations. Therefore the workers are not being properly inspired to work wholeheartedly for those companies or Corporations. This has an adverse impact on the production and performance of different public sector companies. So, the attitude of the bureaucrats towards the employees as well the workers should be changed.

The employees working in Steel plant, Cement Plant, Petroleum industries and other factories are exposed to serious health hazards as most of these units are polluted. The poor workers are the victims of some dreaded diseases. So, they must be given adequate health care. They must be saved from untimely death. Because our Governments wants that the workers are free from all kind of ailments. In the case of Bharat Petroleum Corporation also, it is very necessary that the conditions of service of the employees should be made comparable with the conditions of service prevalent in other public sector companies in accordance with Government of India's policy. Ours is a welfare State. But it is regrettable that the welfare measures supposed to be adopted in the public sectors have not been adopted in the public sectors units. I request the Government to pay proper attention to it. Sir, mention has been made about the problems of the workers engaged in the petroleum industry. They have got their unions who have taken up the issue at the Government level. I do not want to go into detail about their disputes. But, I would like to appeal to the Government to settle their disputes as far as possible. As they are working in a different environment and under different service conditions they have got some special problems. So, they have made some demands before the Government and their demands are justified and the problems are genuine. Therefore, I request the Government to attend to their problems without any further delay.

Lastly Sir, I thank you very much for giving me the opportunity to speak on this Bill. With these words, I once again support the Bill and conclude my speech.

[*English*]

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS (Mavelikara): I have got a very different view about this Bill. I do not know how my friend from opposition supported this Bill because this seems to be in very bad taste in bringing this Bill.

When there is a court order which is in favour of the workers, to circumvent that, a Bill is introduced in this House. If we read the Statement of Objects and Reasons, we find that there is an award in favour of the workers to give wages on par with the workers who are working in the same company to the other also. Again, if the management files a case in the High Court against the award of the industrial tribunal and if no stay is given by the High Court, and then the Government brings a legislation having sovereign power in this House, to decide about a few workers in a particular company.

I would like to know how much money is spend for this purpose in the court and here. If you have paid to those workers to make them on par with the other workers who are working in the same company, it would have been less than the amount you are spending here. I would like to know how many workers are involved in it and how much money is already spent by management for this purpose and why a legislation in the supreme body of elected people in this House is brought about.

PROF. N.G.RANGA(Guntur): Is it in favour of the workers?

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: It is not in favour. It is, as stated in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, to make them on par with other public sector and here will be a wage island and to prohibit that wage island, this law is brought.

First of all, I oppose bringing a legislation to circumvent a court's order.

Secondly, being a person representing the people and having known the basic principles of Indian democracy with an independence of judiciary, and independence of legislature and independence of executive and to circumvent the decision of the judiciary, if the Government brings such a Bill and laws, it is in a very bad taste.

It is taking away something from the worker. It is not giving to the worker. A British Company, a foreigner, who is employing people, could pay this much in his company and if you cannot pay that much, is it not ridiculous on your part? Why this happens? What is the wage of a worker? There is a feeling that a worker is getting very much. Are you ready to compare? I say in the United States, a scavenger gets 12 dollars per hour and if he works 10 hours, he will get 120 dollars. That means he can earn more then Rs.1,000/-

In China, the Government takes up the responsibility of the workers. They give them all the facilities to live.

In European countries, you find that 35% of the production costs go to the worker. The worker and management are considered as equal partners in the production apparatus. In that system, there is some sort of equality. If you consider the wage slab and wage system, you will find that 35 per cent of the production cost minimum is given to the worker. But here, it is only 10 per cent or 10-11 per cent. In a production cost, 10-11 per cent is what is given to the partner. What I

[Sh. Thampan Thomas]

have studied in my basic degree of Economics is that even in the old theory or utopian theory the two things worker and labour are the equal partners in a production apparatus. How do we approach the problem? We approach the problem as follows: labour 10 per cent and 90 per cent to other things. This policy reveals that the Government is not having a national wage policy on this.

Sir, the Hon. Minister has moved this Bill. I would like to say that the Cochin Oil Refinery is under the control of the Hon. Minister. From the speech which the Hon. Minister has made and from the notes that have been given to us, what he wants to say is that to remove the disparity he is bringing forward this Bill. May I ask about his own institutions which are under his control? Sir, the Cochin Oil Refinery—has not given the interim relief to the workers. In the next compound, there is the FACT—Fertilisers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd. That company is situated in the next compound. They are giving the wages. On the other hand, there is IRE. Therefore, if you take an industrial belt you will see that industries are discriminated in between; workers and discriminated in between and then the workers working in a factory are discriminated in between. When you go into the details of the Bill you will find what the Government wants. I would like to draw you attention to Section 3(1). It reads like this:

> "Where the Central Government is satisfied that for the purpose of making the conditions of service of the officers and employees of the Corporation comparable with the conditions of service of the officers and employees of other public sector companies, it is necessary to do so, it may, notwithstanding anything contained in the Industrial Disputes Act. 1947 or any other law or any agreement, settlement, award or other instrument for the time being in force, and notwithstanding any judgment, decree or order of any court, tribunal or other authority, frame one or more schemes for the purpose of determination of the conditions of service of the officers and employees of the Corporation."

What is the meaning? The meaning is that notwithstanding court decree, notwithstanding what is said in the Industrial Disputes Act, notwithstanding what is said in the Constitution, notwithstanding what is the common practice of this country, frame one or more schemes. Because, they have this vast majority and they are bringing forward such a Bill, after curtailing, curbing or taking away the rights of the workers. What is the fundamental principle of the Industrial Disputes Act? It is contained therein that the wages of a man cannot be reduced. That is the problem with which they are confronting . In 1947, when the Britishers were in power, they brought a law. The Industrial Disputes Act has not been passed after Independence. It has been passed prior to Independence. In that it has been provided that no wage which is given to a worker can be reduced. If I am paid Rs.10/- today, without my consent that amount of Rs.10/- cannot be reduced. The law is there. There is an Award by a Court. Now, we want to make it in another way and then say: "by a special scheme to retain as a personal thing for those workers for the time being". My submission is that in view of these things the Government should look at things in the overall national wage structure of this country and the Government should bring forth a national wage policy by which the people are capable of living by which the workers can get their due share and by which the disparities and discriminations are avoided. Therefore, I feel that this Bill is not that much innocent as it looks and as it is spoken but its intention is much more deeper and in no way

I can agree to this approach.

PROF.N.G.RANGA(Guntur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am thankful to Shri Thampan Thomas for having voiced about this peculiar provision in this Bill. I am sure it is not the intention of the Government to discriminate between one section of workers and another within the same ambit of State-ownership and State-Management to the detriment of the workers. I speak subject to correction by the Hon. Minister concerned. If what Mr. Thampan Thomas has held out now is really correct, then there is ample justification for us to feel very much agitated. I would like the Hon. Minister to consider one or two points in regard to this. I can understand their anxiety that there should be uniformity in payment on the basis of the judgement of their relative efficiency, qualifications and all the rest of it between one cadre of workers and another cadre of workers, between one cadre of officers and another cadre of officers. But so far as the present people are concerned, if by any chance the salary is to be reduced or the wage is to be reduced to the detriment of the people concerned when compared to others or when compared to their own present payment, it would stand to reason to argue that Government should have the wisdom to compensate these people, the present incumbents. So far as the people who would be recruited hereafter are concerned, certainly they can give effect to what they are proposing to do to achieve uniormity. If by any chance by imposing this principle of uniformity, any section of workers of officers is likely to be put at a disadvantage, then to that extent they should be compensated so that Government cannot be accused of doing any injustice. About people who are already in service, who are on work, who have been promised certain pay and who have looked upon it an something which is their due, I would like the Hon. Minister to consider this particular matter. It may be an expenditure of a few lakhs of rupees over a few years, but it does not matter. The reputation of the Government for dealing with people in a just and equal manner would remain.

Secondly, I would like to lend my voice to what my Hon. friend, Mr. Ramaiah, has said, in regard to the future recruitment, especially of workers and also of officers. You remember, Sir, because of the neglect that was persisted in by the previous Government, by the British and later on by our own Administration, there was a lot of discontent and disaffection in Assam and the local people rose against it because not enough of their people were employed there. Therefore, I would like my Hon. friend to keep that in mind and see to it that, now that they are going to open a number of wells in Andhra in the Godavari and Krishna basins and also in Tamil Nadu in the Cauvery basin and also by the Bay of Bengal, special consideration is given to recruitment of personnel as liberally as possible from the local areas, so that the local people would feel that they are gaining something substantial and something deserving of their area. Otherwise, what would happen? The local people would begin to feel that their wealth is being taken away for the benefit of the whole of India and that they are getting nothing at all. You should not give them any scope for that kind of a grievance.

There were very many useful points that my hon. friend from Gujarat has made. They have all got to be given careful attention to by the Government, not merely by this Minister or Ministry, In regard to welfare services that have to be afforded to these people who are employed in these State-managed industries.

DR. DATTA SAMANT: Sir, this is a very important matter where my workers- I am the President of the Union had been fighting for the last twelve years. We had a strike, then the industrial court decision, then the High

[Dr. Datta Samant]

Court decision. We succeeded everywhere. But I oppose totally and condemn the attitude of this Government because whatever decision I got from the court, they are trying to nullify it, you are using the highest House of this country to teach a lesson to the workmen.

The second thing is whatever power are given by the Industrial Disputes Act and whatever decision the industrial court has given under Section 18(3), it is in my favour that workers who are drawing a particular salary that cannot be reduced and workers of one category should get one salary. But you are hampering that by bringing in this Amendment Bill.

The third thing is that the Bharat Petroleum management has gone to the Bombay High Court and the High Court has not given the stay. That is my favour. But again your management came to me and said: we will have interim settlement and whatever decision of the High Court will be, that will be binding on me." The Government has signed that. And that is a breach of the trust that you are making. I am making this statement. Whatever agreement you have signed in which you have mentioned that whatever decision of the Bombay High Court will be that will be acceptable, in order to nullify that, you have added this. It is really shameful. It says here: "Anything contained in the Industrial Disputes Act, which is by the Britishers; then any settlement, any award in continuation of that, and notwithstanding any judgment of the industrial court." Whatever I have done for the last twelve years you have just crushed everything by one stroke of this Amendment. This shows how you are against the workmen. I still appeal to the Government to withdraw this. The working class of this country will say that when we are fighting our battle legally, this Government has come suddenly to reduce the salary. You know by bringing this, my D.A. is increasing with the old slab, every year by about Rs.100 or more. When you introduce the public sector D.A., that is 1.66 every year, that means, you give to the workers hundred rupees less. So long as workers are there, I shall be participating. That is the addition which you have made. You are not doing any great thing. You are introducing new wage scale for the Bharat Petroleum workers. I am happy that one way, my fight has made you to come to the Parliament.

This Burmah Shell is a foreign company doing very well. This company was taken over in 1976 and workers who were working prior to 1976 and workers recruited after 1976 they are drawing the minimum wage, they are not paid very well. On that basis, you forced us to accept this 1.66 DA which I did not. Therefore, you kept these workers starving for eight years. When I approached the Industrial Court, the court said whatever terms and conditions of service are existing, that must continue for all As per Section 18(3), it is the object.

Then, this public sector unit or Maharashtra started telling me to accept the legal conditions when the Bombay High Court did not give stay order to them. Then this Bharat Petroleum entered into a settlement with me telling me that whatever decision of the court would be, that would be binding on me.

In the INTUC Union, some workers accepted the reduced benefit. This shows how they are working. But a few of them did not accept this reduced benefit as they belonged to my union. In order to curtail this benefit, you are doing all these things. Why are you doing it.

Another thing is that your profits are a few hundred crores of rupees. I don't know that. I want to know that figure. You have the capacity to pay. But the wage structure is not even two to three per cent. When there is a capacity to pay, you should pay that. Why are you not paying? (*Interruptions*)

I am getting my salary and I am bound by certain conditions. They are in the settlement. But the court has said not to release it. This shows the attitude of the Government and the Congress Party that how you are anti-labour. It is for the first time that you are moving this. Whatever existing service conditions are there, whatever Industrial Disputes Act is there, whatever court decision is there, by bringing this amendment I are reducing all this. You say that this your policy regarding the labour class... (*Interruptions*)...In the public sector you have reduced the wage. My workers are drawing fairly high salary...(*Interruptions*)...I know your Union s way of working. The existing service pattern has been reduced; INTUC has done this sin. You want to continue that with the Datta Samant's union also by bringing this amendment. This shows how your party and the INTUC are working against the labour class.

There is the existing service conditions that you are going to implement. In Bombay all my other workers are drawing more than what you talking of paying by way of parity. The index has gone up. In the Bharat Petroleum the existing workers are not drawing more. You compare with something high. For you workers mean reduce the salary; that is your *Samajwad* ! When there is a capacity to pay more, when they are earning, you must pay more.

PROF. N.G.RANGA: Do you mean to say that all the hundred crores are being earned by you? It belongs to the whole nation.

DR. DATTA SAMANT: It is a highly skilled job with the computer operation. They are all trained people. They are doing such type of skilled work. Therefore I totally oppose this Bill.

Further I will appeal to the Government to withdraw this Bill. This is going to expose you. At least I will expose you in the Bombay labour class as to how this Government is acting anti-labour. Whatever may be the service conditions, whatever the agreement, whatever is the industrial court's decision and the High Court's decision; you have committed a breach of trust against the workers and against my settlement and the interim decision of the High Court is binding. Therefore, you have used such words as industrial courts, settlement, awards, anything will not be binding. I think this will show how this Government is behaving.

There are certain other units. The Government is fooling the workers. In public sector units DA is more. I am talking of Mazagon Dock, I am talking of Richardson and Crudas. We are not responsible if they are running in losses. You are not giving work to them. You have given work to the Korean Company, their contractors are making money. So don't link that. The failure of the public sector is because of your administration and not because of workers.

I have got another four units in Bombay. There all my workers are getting similar DA. I am fighting the battle again. The High Courts have accepted my view and in certain cases the Supreme Court decisions are there. I am taking up this issue with the Labour Minister. In regard to Mazagon Dock, the Supreme Court Decision is there that the existing service conditions of the workmen cannot be reduced. You are acting against that. This shows that you are overpowering the Supreme Court's decision also. You want to reduce the existing service conditions and bring the workers to your fold. This Government is going to do that ! I am fighting the battle in all the Bombay Units against the reduction in DA and wage structure. I never allowed any employer to succeed. In all my cases the Supreme Court stood by me and given decisions that the existing structures

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cannot be reduced. There some of the units are losing and here you are making profit. Now this shows that the Government is creating the tradition of reduction in DA and bringing the conditions of the workers to a lower level.

This is an anti-labour Bill. This is a Bill by which the basic law of the Industrial Disputes Act which the Britishers have favoured is violated. Even if they were here ruling this country, they also would not have accepted it now. The decision of the industrial courts and whatever undertaking that you have given to the High Court are being crushed with this Bill. Therefore I oppose this bill tooth and nail. I appeal to this Government not to act anti-labour.

[*Translation*]

*SHRI R. JEEVARA-THINAM (Arakkonam): Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I welcome the Bharat Petroleum (Determination of conditions of Service of Employees) Bill, 1988.

I support the provision which seeks to regularise the pay and service conditions of the employees of erstwhile Burmah Shell and Burmah Sell Refineries companies and the employees of the newly born Bharat Petroleum Company of the Government.

I would like to use this opportunity to speak a few words about my constituency.

Farmers in Arakkonam are badly affected because there is no rain for the past few years. Farmers have therefore to use diesel engines for irrigation purposes. Hon. Minister may kindly see that farmers get diesel in adequate quantity by setting up more diesel distribution centres.

The middle class people and others face serious hardship because non-availability of wood and kerosene for fuel. Kerosene is scarcely available in the market. Wood is not available because the forests are being destroyed. Therefore steps must be taken to sanction more LPG connection to the people in constituency. The number of LPG dealers must be increased in Arcot, Panipet, Wallajah and SIPCOT. At least 2 dealers must be there for every 50000 persons. More LPG connections must be sanctioned to people in Pallipet, Rkpet, Solinger and BHEL areas in my constituency. The Minister may kindly note that more than 3000 workers reside in Ranipet area alone. There are all demands from the Public. These demands must be agreed to without incordinate delay. I hope the Minister would do be needful.

I also request that while appointing gas and petrol dealers through selection committees 10% of the dealership should be reserved for freedom fighters. 10% for SC/STs, 10% for ex-servicemen and 10% for educated women should also be reserved in the total dealership quota.

Steps must also be taken to expedite the work at the oil and gas sites recently found in Tamil Nadu. Hon. Member Shri Rangaji rightly pointed out that the local population should be employed in these sites. But what actually happens is that we find only outsiders manning these sites. There is a kind of disgruntlement among the local people about this. Hon. Minister may kindly appreciate the need for appointing local people on priority basis in these sites.

I also request that further exploration must be undertaken to see whether oil and gas reserves are available and such an exploration should cover even forests and mountains. Oil and gas may even be available in Paler River basin.

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*Translation of the speech Originally delivered in Tamil.

The Manali Refinery should be expanded and local people should be given preference in employment in this Refinery.

Adulterated petrol is being used in lorries and trucks. This causes air pollution which affects people with incurable diseases. Hon. Minister say kindly look into this.

Further while appointing dealers for gas and petrol, advertisements thereof should made in English and vernacular languages in all newspapers. The number of dealers in Vellore, Arcot, Ranipet, SIPCOT and Wallajah should be increased. I also wrote a letter to the Minister an year ago. Hon. Minister is a freedom fighter. He is able Minister. I hope he would take necessary steps and to the needful.

With these words, I conclude.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to say a few words because Shri Datta Samant has just said that the I.N.T.U.C. union has accepted the suggestions of Bharat Petroleum regarding its employees and they want to apply the same formula even in the case of workmen. Since last many years Shri Datta Samant has been advocating the cause of wage parity and uniformity of service conditions in the public sector undertakings. Bharat Petroleum is also such a public sector undertaking where there are three types of employees. The employees of the Burmah Refinery want to enjoy all those facilities which are admissible to the public sector employees. And now when the parity of their wages and emoluments with other employees which has been accepted by one section of the workers, is being discussed, Shri Datta Samant is feeling that we are trying to personally hurt him. He has not tried to see it underlying principles. If there are three types of workers in a public sector undertaking and the question of a uniform wage structure for all of them is going to be discussed, he should have advocated that cause and prepared the people for the same. Instead of this, he is evading his responsibility and wants to do a wrong thing...(*Interruptions*)

Under what conditions the court gave a decision in your favour, is a seperate issue but the way you are trying to hit the Government on the acceptable principles and the way you are tryings to denounce the intentions of I.N.T.U.C. has prompted me to oppose it and to tell Shri Datta Samant that two different things can not go together. On the one hand he would say that there should be a uniform wage structure for the workers of the public sector and their service conditions should be the same but on the other hand, when the Government takes any step in that direction, he would oppose it because he wants to please a section of workers who support him and for the rights of whom he claim to have gone to the court. I feel that the way he has presented his point is totally undesirable. Whatever has been done by I.N.T.U.C. is in the broader interest of the workers. There should not be three different things for the workers, there cannot be three types of wage structure for them. There should be uniformity in it. He should have followed what ever has been done by the I.N.T.U.C. but instead of following it the way he is opposing it, is, in my view improper. I welcome this Bill which has been brought here by the Government.

[*English*]

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA(Balasore): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Bill brought forward by the Hon. Minister of Petroleum. Before going to other points about this Bill, I would like to wholeheartedly and strongly contradict the points raised by the Hon. friends, Mr. Thomas and Dr. Datta

[Sh. Chintamani Jena]
Samant.

I was very attentively listening to both the Hon. Speakers, but I am really sorry that without going deep into the matter, that have only gone through the upper face of the Bill saying that you are curtailing the power. We have abolished the privy purse from the ex-rulers who were there when their States were merged with the regular States in the past. Similarly, when our country needed, we have done several amendments when the feudal states were abolished, the Rajas and Maharajas were abolished and at that time there was a system of giving them privy purse. But according to our Constitution, to suit our socialist pattern of society, we have abolished their privy purses.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Jena, you can continue tomorrow.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA-*CONTD*

17.59 hrs.

[*English*]

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary -General of Rajya Sabha:

> "In accordance with the provisions of Rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill, 1988, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 12th May, 1988."

CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE (AMENDMENT) BILL AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA

[*English*]

SECRETARY GENERAL: Sir, I lay on the Table the Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill, 1988 as passed by Rajya Sabha.

18.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, 13, 1988/Vaisakha 22, 1910(Saka)

Printed at S. Narayan & Sons, Delhi-6